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[ONE PENNY.]

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT WOOD-GREEN.

A SHOCKING crime was committed on Monday night at Wood-green, a village near London on the Great Northern line of railway. For some time past a woman had been living in the village with a carpenter named Henson, he being separated from his wife. Henson had been away for some weeks at work, and on his return home on Monday afternoon was told by a neighbour that the woman had gone to London with a commercial gentleman living near, named Boyd. Henson immediately hastened to the railway station, and on seeing the woman in the company of Mr. Boyd cried, "I've caught you at last, have I?" He then struck Mr. Boyd a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. The woman ran away, but Henson followed, overtook her, and dragged her to his house, she all the time struggling to escape, and vowing that she would live with him no more. As soon as he had succeeded in forcing the woman within the garden, he ran into the house, seized a gun (which he had previously loaded), and shot her through the chest. Not satisfied with this, he beat her in a shocking manner about the head to make sure that his work was complete. He then ran to Mr. Boyd's house, and with the gun which he carried with him broke open the door. Mr. Boyd tried to escape, but the infuriated man overtook him in the back part of the premises, knocked him down with the gun, and literally beat his brains out. An alarm was raised by some persons who saw the frightful deed committed, but who were intimidated by the assassin's threats, and in a short time a horse patrol arrived and secured the murderer, who, however, made no effort to escape. He was handcuffed, and taken to the nearest police station.

On Tuesday morning Frederick Henson, carpenter, was brought before Mr. Shepherd, one of the county magistrates, on whose warrant, given on the evidence of Searle, a constable who assisted in taking the murderer, the prisoner was remanded to the Middlesex House of Detention in Clerkenwell, where he awaited the inquest. The evidence taken before the magistrate was little, and little was required for the murders were committed openly, and with an utter recklessness of the consequences.

would be fully gone into. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, the proceedings being merely *pro forma*.

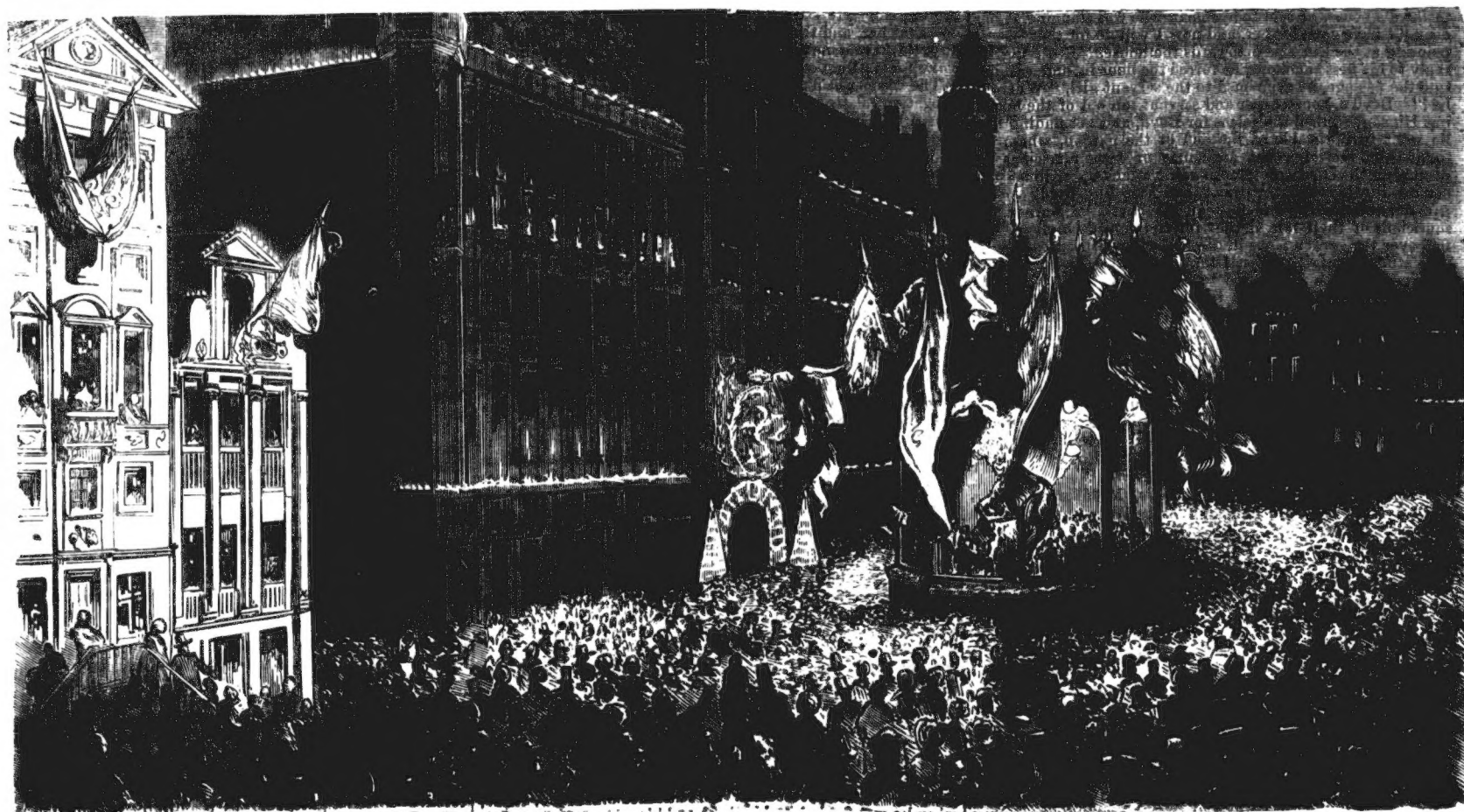
The outrage has caused the most intense feeling of horror in the locality. The murders were evidently the result of several hours' brooding on the part of Henson relative to the infidelity of his reputed wife. The latter was formerly a governess in a family living in the village of Colney Hatch, and she was also companion to a lady. Henson persuaded her to come and live with him, and they resided for some time past in a cottage of corrugated iron, formerly a large summer house adjacent to the Truro-road. In the next garden stands Elder Cottage, the dwelling of Mr. William Boyd. A slight intimacy sprang up between Mr. Boyd and Maria Death, and it was certain that Henson was furiously jealous. He evidently formed a plot on Monday with the object of getting his suspicions confirmed previous to wreaking his vengeance on Boyd and his mistress. He informed the latter that he was going away to work and would not be back for three days. He then concealed himself in the village for some hours, until, having learned that, as he expected, Mr. Boyd and Maria Death had met and gone up to London, he proceeded to the railway station to await their return. When the five o'clock train arrived, and Boyd got out with the young woman, Henson said hardly a word to the latter, but knocked Boyd down. He spoke with a peculiar smoothness to Maria Death, urging her to come and see her children. His manner apparently filled her with apprehension, for she only reluctantly accompanied him, although Mr. Boyd had quietly gone home and left her alone with Henson. When the unhappy victim got into her garden, Henson, taking up a gun, which he had previously placed in readiness, blew away a portion of her side, and then broke the stock over her head. Entering the premises of Mr. Boyd he dashed out the brains of that gentleman with the gun-barrel, and his vengeance was completed. He attempted to cut his own throat, but in this he was only partially successful.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The police-station where the murderer was confined for the night after his crime is in the Southgate-road, and he was

escorted thence to Pim's Brook Hall, Upper Edmonton, the seat of Mr. Edward Shepherd, one of the county magistrates, on whose warrant, given on the evidence of Searle, a constable who assisted in taking the murderer, the prisoner was remanded to the Middlesex House of Detention in Clerkenwell, where he awaited the inquest. The evidence taken before the magistrate was little, and little was required for the murders were committed openly, and with an utter recklessness of the consequences.

Wood Green, it should be explained, is a wide spreading suburban village, five or six miles from town, which has sprung up, principally under the aid of land and building societies, during the last 10 or 15 years, and the dwellings about it are principally of the cottage class. As the circumstances under which the murders were committed are peculiar, it will be as well to describe the spot. Henson lived with the murdered woman, who was not his wife, in a curious place, a little corrugated-roof house, which was nothing more than the "summer-house" of a cottage in the Truro-road, and the inhabitants of this converted summer-house, Henson, the woman, and their two children had to pass by the side of the cottage in front on egress or ingress. The plot of ground next the cottage is not built upon, and then comes Bounds-green-road, three doors up which, at a little pretentious stucco cottage, the murdered man Boyd lived, and his "stable," a newly-built brick hut at the bottom of the garden, overtopped the summer-house home of Henson, so that, although outside there are several houses and another road between Henson's home and Boyd's, the premises of the two men, by means of the garden, are actually connected. Henson is described as a married man who has lived apart from his wife for several years; and, indeed, he had cohabited with the murdered woman for six years, in which time she has borne him two children. He was a working carpenter, and a little more, a sort of middleman, finding labour for a "job," and acting as a sort of foreman contractor, by which he earned, so it is said, £3 or £4 a week, though the manner in which the couple lived seems to give the denial to this. He is about 30 years of age, and is a tall wiry man of nearly 6ft. in height, and though not stout,



THE VOLUNTEER FETES AT BRUSSELS.—THE ILLUMINATION OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE IN THE MARKET PLACE.—(See Page 1495.)
THE LONDON HERALD.—424.



is very strong. The woman's name was Maria Death, and her age was 26 years. She is described as a well-behaved woman, but as not particularly attractive. She was a well-educated woman, and far above the class of the man she cohabited with. Boyd is variously described, some giving his age as 40 or 45, while he is stated on the official notices to be 33. He was said to be a betting man, and the general voice of the neighbourhood concurs in describing him as a libertine.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Further investigation in the circumstances attending the tragic occurrence at Wood-green leaves little room for doubt that Hinson had pre-arranged the whole affair. He had for some time past had reason to suspect Boyd of making improper overtures to the woman, whose name it appears is Death. He had been working for some time past at Hendon, and upon more than one occasion while he was at his work Death and Boyd had been seen to go to London together. Hinson, it is said, was informed of this, and when so informed he was heard to say he would "soon stop that game." He had previously charged Death with a want of fidelity towards him, but she always protested her innocence, and the last words she uttered on Monday evening, in answer to his accusations, were, "I swear I have never wronged you." "You have," was his reply, "and I will do for you now."

It is evident that a statement he made previous to leaving his home on Monday morning, that he "was going to Hendon and should not be home before Wednesday," was a ruse. He wished to ascertain whether there was any truth in what he had heard as to Death's going to London with Boyd. He went first to one public-house and then to another, until about half-past one. At one o'clock Boyd and Death met at the Wood-green Station, and proceeded by the 1.15 train to the Holloway Station, where they alighted together. Hinson soon after this returned to his cottage, and, ascertaining that Death had gone to town, he made up his mind to perpetrate the dreadful crime that followed. He took an old shot gun that he possessed, loaded it, and then placed it in a cupboard in the front room of the cottage. From three to five he waited at Wood-green station, and at the latter hour saw Boyd and Death alight from the King's cross train. Hinson walked away into some fields and Boyd and Death unconsciously followed him, when Hinson suddenly confronted them. He struck Boyd several times in the face, while the woman ran back towards the station calling for protection. Hinson followed and caught hold of her arm, and partly by force and partly by persuasion led her towards their home. Reaching the corner of the road near his cottage, Death again hesitated, and said she would not go in. Dragging her by the arm, he said, "You shall, and I will do for you this time." The poor woman again reiterated her innocence, and said, "I have never wronged you in my life." By this time twenty persons at least were assembled at the corner of the road, but still believing it to be an ordinary quarrel, they refrained from interfering. The cottage, so called, in which they lived is in the shape of a caravan, and about the same size, the roof being covered with zinc. It stands in the centre of a garden filled with shrubs, about 70 yards from the main road, and in the rear of a new villa. The approach to it is through a gate and up a path that runs by the side of the villa. To the left are several houses, the back gardens of which run down to the hedge of Hinson's garden, so that the scene of the murder is surrounded by some twenty houses. Reaching the garden, they were nearly lost to the view of people in the road. Arriving at the few steps, she refused to enter, and called for her children by name. Hinson went into the house, saying he would fetch them, as she refused to go in; instead of which, however, he seized the already loaded gun, and thrusting the barrel through the glass of the window discharged its contents through the heart of the unhappy woman, who fell lifeless in the scrubs. The report of the gun told too plainly that something serious had happened, and seeing Hinson returning slowly down the garden towards the main road, the assembled crowd ran away in fear. He appeared as though nothing had happened, and walked deliberately round the corner leading to Boyd's house, he said to a woman who was standing at her door, "I have done for her, and now I will do for that —" pointing at the same time towards the house. Receiving no reply to his first summons, he forced the door in, and rushing into the passage, he exclaimed to the servant girl, "Where is he?" Boyd's housekeeper and servant ran out of the house, but Hinson searched the rooms for Boyd, and not finding him he went to the stable at the end of the garden, where he found him receiving the assistance of two musicians in disguising the effects of Hinson's first attack upon him. He caught Boyd round the waist and sent him flying to the ground, and, placing his foot on his chest, he warned the musicians of their fate if they interfered with him. They fled over the garden fence in dismay, while Hinson beat Boyd to death. Satisfying himself that Boyd was dead, he coolly returned through the house to his own garden, when he again dealt such blows on the head and body of his first victim as to break the stock of the gun from the barrel. Then stooping to extinguish the burning dress of the unfortunate woman, he was secured by the police.

After he had been some time in the station he asked for refreshment, and some tea and bread and butter were sent him. He partook slightly of the repast, but ate nothing more during the night. Nor did he sleep, and occasionally spoke of his poor children, and expressed his sorrow for his "poor Maria."

THE INQUEST.

On Tuesday night Mr. Humphreys, Middlesex coroner, held an inquest at the Ranelagh Arms, Wood-green, on the bodies of the deceased.

Edward Hinson deposed that his son Frederick lived with the young woman in a house adjacent to Elder Cottage, where Mr. Boyd resided. They were much attached, and had several children. Hinson's wife had left him eight years ago. Miss Death was a governess, and was well educated, and of respectable family. Witness never heard his son complain of her being unfaithful to him, and witness did not believe that she was.

Mr. W. Alden, 28, Darnley-road, Holloway, said that Mr. Boyd had been a merchant in Japan. He married witness's sister in Yokohama. His sister was then living in the family of Guy. General Boyd lost £3,000 in the great fire in Japan, and came home in November last. He turned his wife out of doors, nearly naked, at Christmas, and told her that he was now tired of her, and she could go. He was a most licentious man.

Margaret Robertson, a Scotch girl, who was induced by

Boyd to live with him at Elder Cottage, deposed that she believed he had no intimacy with Mrs. Hinson. He was latterly in difficulties, and was about to remove. He went up to London about a house he had taken in Victoria-park.

In reply to the coroner, Mrs. Alden said that Mrs. Hinson used sometimes only to get from Hinson 7s. to support herself and the two children. He used to drink very much. When they entered the garden, arm in arm, on Monday evening, there was constrained or unusual about either, but the man was very pale. He used to fire off the gun when his wife gave it to him, in order that it might not be loaded while he was in the place tipsy. Once the shots came into witness's windows. Mr. Boyd was never over in the garden where Mrs. Hinson's house was.

Mr. Edward Sawyer, civil service clerk, deposed that he came down from the Great Northern Station at Holloway by the 5.10 train. He noticed Mrs. Hinson and Mr. Boyd on the platform at Holloway, but he could not say whether they were together. He did not see them speak. There were two street musicians on the platform, and Mr. Boyd said, "Come, there is only five minutes; sing a song and play us a tune." Witness saw no more of any of them until the train arrived at Wood-green. What he then observed was Mr. Boyd getting up from the ground after being knocked down by Hinson. His cheek was cut. Mrs. Hinson ran past witness back towards the station. Hinson ran after her and caught her by the waist. She begged of him to let her go. He pointed towards Boyd, and said, "He is corrected." She said, "Fred, you know what you said to me. I am afraid of my life." He took her right hand and put it under his left arm, and partly dragged her along. Witness and others followed, and saw them enter the garden. In two or three minutes there was the report of a gun fired at the bottom of the garden, and Maria Death fell. Witness saw the gleam of the gun-barrel as it was lifted and brought down upon the woman several times in rapid succession. Hinson then went through the garden with the gun-barrel in his hand. Witness cried out, "The woman is shot." Hinson said, "Yes, I have shot her, and no mistake?" He went round to Boyd's house, and, after murdering Boyd he came back. Witness saw two policemen whom he called, and they went into the garden. Witness followed them, and, finding that one of them was on the ground under Hinson, seized the latter by the throat.

Mr. Walter Grey, clerk on the Great Northern Railway, said that he was with the last witness, whose evidence he corroborated. Hinson broke in Mr. Boyd's front door, and when he came out he said, "He is dead enough." Before going in he had said of the woman, "She is dead enough." After ejaculating "He is dead enough," he added, "This comes of a man taking another man's wife."

Inspector Grey, who had charge of the case, produced the gun. The barrel was bent by the force of the terrific blows that killed Mr. Boyd; the stock was broken by the blows on the head of the woman.

Thomas Searle, 112 Y, said that he lived close to Boyd and Hinson's houses. He was in bed at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, when he heard people running and a cry of "Murder." He put on his uniform and ran out. Entering Hinson's garden he saw Hinson close to the house trying to put out his wife's dress, which was on fire. Witness said, "Who has done it?" and Hinson said, "I did it." Witness said, "Then you are in my custody." When he got off his knees, after extinguishing the fire, he picked up the gun-barrel and would have struck witness with it, but Police-constable Neale said, "Fred, what are you doing?" He dropped the gun, but presently he threw witness down, and they both struggled on the ground till some gentlemen and other policemen seized the prisoner. At the station he said, "I am sorry for the sake of my children, for they will have to say when they are grown, 'My father was a murderer.'" He asked for a drink of water, and witness gave it him and loosened his hand. In a moment he had a knife at his throat, and he tried to inflict a wound, but witness seized him before much mischief was done.

Neale, 173 Y, said Hinson showed him how he had shot the woman. He said, "I put the gun through the window and shot her, and then I broke the gun over her." He said also, "I have done for him and for her too, and I am not sorry for it; I am only sorry for my dear children."

The coroner said that it would be only fair to clear up the allegation relative to the supposed intimacy between the deceased woman and Mr. Boyd, and ascertain whether, as they had come on the Holloway platform together, they had been really, as Hinson alleged, in town together. He should adjourn the case to enable the police to get additional evidence.

The proceedings were accordingly adjourned.

The inquest was resumed and concluded on Wednesday. The coroner in summing up said that the deceased woman had on the afternoon of Monday told a neighbour that she was going to London to buy some cloth in order that she might be able to make alterations in the dress of the children which Hinson wanted her to make. Upon that excuse she went up to town. The coroner then went on to remark on the facts disclosed in the evidence, and he then drew the attention of the jury to the fact that Hinson had, after great crimes had been committed, confessed the fact. A great deal might turn upon the question of malice. Now when he saw his wife, or the woman who was living with him as his wife, in the company of Boyd, whose character he knew, he was jealous, and he knew that Boyd was licentious. But they must recollect that he took his wife home, and then he took a gun down and shot her. He had, therefore, time to get cool between the time he saw her at the station and shooting her. Then he killed Boyd. Taking all the facts into consideration, he thought that the case was one of murder, and not of manslaughter. He (the coroner) had pointed out that to the jury, for he was aware that in a neighbourhood where a person was known, juries were often led to take a lenient view of a case. The jury then consulted together, and after a few minutes the foreman said, "Our verdict is, Wilful murder against Frederick Hinson for killing William Douglas Boyd and Maria Death." The coroner then made out his warrant for the committal of the accused to Newgate, there to await his trial on the capital charge.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF AN IRISH MAGISTRATE.—The *Irish Times* of Tuesday morning stated, that an attempt was made on Monday night to murder Mr. Nicholson, a magistrate, near Bells. He entered his carriage at the Rolls station, and had proceeded a short distance on his way home, when he was fired at, and both he and his wife were wounded. The coachman also was severely wounded.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Queen drove out, at Balmoral, on Monday last week, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise. In the evening the Queen gave a ball to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. George Gordon arrived at the Castle.

On the Tuesday morning the Queen drove out, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian; and Her Majesty again drove out in the afternoon accompanied by Princess Louise.

The Queen went out on Wednesday morning with Princess Beatrice, and Her Majesty drove to the Glassalt Shiel in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby.

The Marchioness of Ely succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in waiting to Her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor arrived at Balmoral, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

The Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove out on Thursday, and again in the afternoon, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian. Their royal highnesses left the Castle subsequently for Drumlanrig, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Gordon.

Lieutenant-General Seymour relieved Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in waiting.

Her Majesty went out on Friday morning, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. In the afternoon the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove to Alt-na-Guthasach.

The Lord Chancellor had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Mary Lascelles, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and their Serene Highnesses Prince Philip and Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg arrived on a visit to Her Majesty.

General Fox, Charles Gray and Dr. Norman MacLeod arrived at the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Hon. Mary Lascelles, and Lieutenant-General Seymour, attended Divine Service at Crathie on Sunday. Dr. Norman MacLeod, chaplain to Her Majesty, officiated.

The Lord Chancellor and Dr. Norman MacLeod had the honour of dining with the Queen.

The Queen, with the Royal Family, now in Scotland, will return to Windsor in time to celebrate the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Castle on the 9th of November, according to her Majesty's custom. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to visit the Queen before Her Majesty's return from the North.

In a letter from Queen Emma of Hawaii to a correspondent in England, the Queen writes of a visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to that island that he "has left a delightful impression behind him, and as to the native Hawaiians, one and all were charmed, indeed almost crazy about him. They hated the day which closed his visit."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, General Sir William Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House on Thursday morning last week from the Continent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

Viscountess Walden succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge as Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales. Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

The Princess of Wales drove out on the Friday attended by Viscountess Walden, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, and Colonel Teesdale, honoured the Royalty Theatre with their presence.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove out on Saturday afternoon.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left London on Sunday evening by the limited mail for Abergeldie Castle.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Viscountess Walden, drove out on Monday and visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. In the evening, her Royal Highness, attended by Lady Walden, Dr. Quinn, and General Knollys, honoured the Gaiety Theatre with her presence.

The Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria, attended by Viscountess Walden and General Sir William Knollys, left Marlborough House on Tuesday afternoon for Chiswick.

The date of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Chester has now been fixed for the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October. The ceremony of opening the Town-hall will take place on the 15th.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHESTER.—The *Cheshire Observer* of Saturday says:—"It has been decided to barricade the whole of the streets along which the procession will pass. The Chester Artillery and Rifle Corps have offered their services for the occasion, and the members of the benefit societies and guilds, numbering 2,844, have undertaken to keep the line of route. A request has likewise been sent to Major-General Sir John Garcock, the general for the district, for the assistance of a troop of dragoons, and to this he has acceded. The committee have recommended that no festoons, flags, or banners are to be suspended across the route along which their royal highnesses will pass, and that no galleries, platforms, or stages be allowed to be erected in any of the streets. Two triumphal arches are to be erected, one in the City-road and one in Grosvenor-road. On the evening when their royal highnesses shall arrive the line of route will be kept by the friendly societies and guilds; each fifth man is to hold a torch. The Eastgate is to be beautifully illuminated with gas. It has been determined that all the illuminations, both public and private, shall commence at 7.30, and cease at

11.30. The triumphal arches be erected—one in the City-road near the Canal-bridge, and one in the Grosvenor-road—are both to be illuminated at night. It has likewise been arranged that the fountain at the end of Grosvenor-street shall be illuminated. Fireworks shall be exhibited on the Rodeo. In front of the Townhall three large galleries will be erected, forming three sides of a square, which will accommodate 2,500 people. Bridge-street, Grosvenor-street, Nicholas-street, the Savings Bank, St. Michael's, St. Martin's, and St. Peter's Churches will be decorated. The four city gates will likewise be decorated, and Eastgate-street will be permanently embellished as a memorial of the royal visit. The space in front of the Townhall will likewise be decorated. To preserve public order, an additional force of 500 police and twenty-two detectives will be engaged, and for this £500 has been set apart. Grosvenor-park will be a fine spot for having a view of the procession, and here the school children, 5,500 in number, will be drawn up in lines on either side, and it is anticipated that accommodation will likewise be afforded to a number of adults, admission being obtained by ticket. The entertainment committee propose to give a tea to all the school children in the city, in their own school-rooms. One shilling per head will be allowed to the inmates of the workhouse, the female home, the penitentiary, the house of refuge, and the inmates of various almshouses. A concert will likewise be given in the Music-hall, under the direction of the Saturday Evening Entertainments Committee, to which the public will be admitted gratuitously. In addition to the above, it is recommended that a dinner shall be given to the old pensioners, and that a grant be made for a supply of bread and coal to the poor of the city. The Prince of Wales will arrive in Chester on the evening of the 14th of October. The Townhall will be opened on the 15th. The Prince will remain to attend the ball, and not leave our ancient city until the following day, the 16th inst."

FOREIGN COURTS.

The *Patrie* asserts that the family of the Duke of Genoa have intimated that the prince will not accept the throne of Spain unless he is elected by the Cortes by a majority of two-thirds.

The Crown Prince of Prussia will pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria on his journey to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—The preparations for the Empress Eugenie, who started last week on her Eastern journey, continue with increased activity on both sides of the Bosphorus. The gorgeous upholstery of Beylerbey Palace is nearly finished; the kios for her Majesty at the Hunkiarkelessi Camp is equally advanced, and the force which is to remind her of the Champ de Mars—consisting in all of twenty-two battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and twenty-two batteries of horse and foot artillery—is already on the ground. The magnificent vedan-chair which has been built for her Majesty, in the event of her occasionally preferring this antiquated form of transport to carriage locomotion, is also ready, and is so superb in its outside gildings and its lining of brocades and cloth of gold as to be thought worth temporary lodgment in the Treasury. In the event of Her Majesty finding Beylerbey at all inconvenient, the Sultan has, it is stated, decided on surrendering to her his own share of Dolma-baktohe, the *selamluk* of which has accordingly been prepared with this view. By special order of the Sultan Nazli Khanum, the oldest daughter of his Highness Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, and Fatima Khanum, the only daughter of his Highness Halim Pasha, have been named two of the native maids of honour who are to be in attendance on the Empress during her visit. The selection is regarded as significant, and has been locally remarked accordingly.

The Empress Eugenie, arriving in Venice on Saturday, immediately went on board the Imperial yacht *Aigle*. In the evening Her Majesty visited the Piazz di San Marco, which was specially illuminated in her honour. Her Majesty also received the city authorities. King Victor Emmanuel, attended by the Ministers, General Menabrea and Signor Minghetti, reached Venice at midnight. His Majesty was much cheered, and appeared at the balcony of the Palace.

On Sunday night a serenade was given to the Empress of the French on the Grand Canal at Venice, which was magnificently illuminated and crowded with gondolas. The King paid a visit to the Empress in the afternoon on board the Imperial yacht.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

(Abridged from the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

We cannot do better at present than continue our notes on materials for autumn costumes, accompanying them with such few remarks on the best mode of making-up as the present somewhat undecided state of La Mode will admit of our safely venturing on. So far as the autumn and early winter costumes have been displayed on the Continent, self-coloured materials and plaids would seem to predominate, with here and there a line of stripes. In solid colours the preference is for glossy surfaces. All-wool serges, now this season, are as soft as merino, and so smoothly finished as to seem overcast with silk—a decided improvement on the harsh-feeling, lustreless serges of last winter. They are three-fourths of a yard wide, and of different qualities, suitable for house or out-door dresses. Deep cloth colours, such as bottle-green and frog-brown, the popular dark shades of red, and better shades of blue than are usually seen in woollen goods are found among these serges. Fourteen yards are sold for a suit. Next above these in quality are the satin-faced striped serges. These have quarter-inch stripes of satin slightly raised on a woollen ground of the same hue. Many brilliant shades, such as Lucifer and Marie Louise blue, are represented. A still finer serge, as thick as a habit cloth, has scarcely perceptible reps and beautiful gloss. The many shades of grey in this handsome goods are well adapted for bridal travelling dresses.

The same colours already mentioned are brought out in French and Irish poplins. French poplins, twenty-eight inches wide, is in double fold or without. The short dress is black, with broad stripes of blue or green around the skirt, sash, and sleeves. A bouffant over-skirt of black is embroidered with green or blue spots.

We may remark in passing that delaines and coarse-

twilled merinos when dusty should be well shaken, but not brushed, as the brush roughens the surface of the goods.

Lustrous blue-black Thibet cloth is not very largely employed, and is found in the departments for mourning goods. At present it is used by ladies in colours for making rich baschliks and mantillas, to be worn with black short dresses. The trimmings appropriate for Thibet mantles are crocheted gimp and tassel fringe.

Among the plaids the tartan colours worn by old Scottish clans are still repeated line for line in their original hues, imitated, it is said, from kilts and plaids treasured as heirlooms in Scotland. Modern taste has, however, suggested new combinations of colour, and many fancy plaids are now worn. Those of historic origin are of course preferable. The Sutherland, or Forty-second, Scots plaid, entirely of blue and green, is already familiar. This is the favourite plaid of the season, and though most becoming to those who have the fair complexion and hair of Scottish ladies, it is worn by all. Dark persons should choose the bright Victoria and Stuart plaids, into which many bright colours enter. Rob Roy tartan of scarlet and black blocks is becoming to fair and dark alike.

A soft woollen material, like Empress cloth, with perpendicular reps, shows new fancies in stripes for morning wrappers. A black, maroon, or white stripe alternates with a stripe of the gay Roman colours; others are inch stripes of blue and green adjacent, or of scarlet and black. Fine French flannels in Cashmere patterns and in chintz stripes are shown for dressing-gowns and wrappers for invalids.

Children's Fashions.—The children's clothing preparation shows simple and pretty styles in warm rich colours. Girls' dresses are shorter than they have been worn of late, and are made with gored skirts and plain high waists, with coat-sleeves very close at the wrist, or else Gabrielle shaped, fastened behind, the skirts narrow and reaching only to the knee. These are for every-day wear. For more elaborate dresses the bodice is universally of the low peasant shape worn over a white muslin blouse. Delaines and light serges are selected for the immediate season; merinos, heavy plaids, and French poplins for colder weather. The skirts are simply trimmed with scantily-gathered ruffles or with worsted braids. Black velvet ribbons are also fashionable again. The narrow Tom Thumb fringes in one colour or variegated and chintz figured ribbons are used for trimming flounces. Satin is a poor trimming for children's dresses, as it frays easily. The silks used for trimming wear badly and soon show soil.

Girls of all ages wear over-dresses of silk, of black alpaca, or of bright checked goods made with a broad low band for the waist, with shoulder-straps, tunic skirt, and sash. Ruches, fringes of many colours, and pipings of Scotch plaids are the trimmings.

Boys and girls of three years and under wear little gored dresses, buttoned behind for girls and in front for boys, with high necks, close sleeves, and belt of the material. The strip reaches to the knee, disclosing the full drawers gathered to a ruffled band.

Jackets of various shapes are worn for wrappings. They are far prettier than capes, as they remain in place when once properly adjusted, and do not look so womanly. The sailor jacket is a favourite shape this season. It has a broad sailor collar, coat sleeves, and side pockets. The material is scarlet or navy-blue cloth, or open flannel. The edges are pinked by way of trimming. Sometimes a band of white cloth notched at the edges is used for ornament. Large dead-gilt buttons in front. Shaped sacques of fancy white cloths and of plush trimmed with inch-wide bindings of bias velvet are designed for later in the season. One especially pretty is of white velours trimmed with a two-inch band of maroon satin, on which are six rows of machine stitching. Black silk bands with seven parallel lines of stitching in the different colours of the prism are admired, with simple trimmings for fancy scarlet or blue jackets.

The Scotch suits will be much worn by boys of four years. The skirt is full and laid in flat pleats in the kilt style—that is, turning back from the front on each side. The jacket fits the figure closely, and has square lapels below the waist.

A school dress of black waterproof is Gabrielle shaped, with sleeves and collar trimmed with facings of scarlet cloth notched at the edges. A school wrap is a circular of blue and green plaid with a hood lined with silk. The edges are scalloped and bound with silk.

Turban-shaped hats with brim turned up all round are shown in grey felt and dark straw. Velvet bindings and feather tufts covering the crown are the trimmings.

Ribbed cashmere stockings of pure wool are shown in white and in fancy colours, scarlet or blue, with Rob Roy checks and stripes. They are long enough to extend above the knee. They are used by boys and girls alike.

For children's under-clothing the fine longcloths and Lonsdale muslins are prepared. The fluted Coventry ruffings are pretty and serviceable trimmings. Hamburg edgings of thick quality without eyelets or herring-bone are also substantial. Real needlework is of course preferable, if one does not mind the expense. Neatly made tucks, in clusters, puffs, and ruffles, are the most inexpensive trimmings.

FEARFUL SUICIDE AT BRISTOL.—A very painful sensation has been produced in Bristol in consequence of its becoming known that a gentleman who had, immediately after transacting business at the branch of the National Provincial Bank of England in that city, blown out his brains with a pistol. The unhappy gentleman, whose name was Udale Thompson, resided at No. 3, West Victoria-square, Clifton, and where he had come from some part of Yorkshire. He was about 60 years of age, and married. At a little after eleven o'clock he went into the bank and drew two cheques—for the payment of his rent and for an account—of about £50. Nothing unusual was observed in his manner, and having placed the cheques in his pocket, he left the bank, which is reached from the main street by a long hall or corridor. He had only just quitted the bank when the sound of a pistol-shot was heard, and the unfortunate gentleman was found lying on the floor with his head partially shattered and covered with blood, with a pistol lying by his side. Mr. Davies, surgeon, soon arrived, but his services, of course, were unavailing. Mr. Thompson is said to have been a man of nervous temperament; and it is known that he lost some £30,000 or £40,000 by the failure of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and some other houses during the commercial crisis. He was, however, still possessed of ample means, and is understood to have had a considerable balance at his banker's.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

An Imperial decree has been issued to-day, convoking the Senate and the Legislative Body for the 29th of November next.

Baronde Talleyrand-Périgord, formerly French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been created a senator.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The *Figaro* of to-day states that a letter has been sent to Father Hyacinthe by the General Superior of the Carmelites, ordering him to return to his convent within ten days under penalty of major excommunication; and of a note being issued declaring him to be dishonoured in the eyes of the Church.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 2.

The telegraph lines in Spain have been working very badly for some days past.

The Republican volunteers of the town of Reuss have pronounced against the Government, and declared their adhesion to the movement in Catalonia. They have cut the telegraph wires and stopped the trains. Great alarm prevailed yesterday at Bejar. The populace endeavoured to set a prisoner named Pec and his accomplices at liberty. The civil governor, aided by the respectable classes, succeeded in restoring order. The Republican Deputy Noguera has organised a band in the province of Huesca. They have cut up the railway lines and freed the prisoners in gaol. A band commanded by the Deputy Joarrito has been defeated in the vicinity of Martorell by an armed column of troops. Agitation continues to prevail at Xeres and other towns of Andalusia. Serious events are apprehended, but Madrid is at present tranquil.

MADRID, Oct. 3.

The Republicans of Orense have ransacked the revenue offices of the town and have abandoned the capital of the province, taking with them as prisoners the civil governor, the military commander, and the commander of the carabinieri. The insurrection is victorious in Murcia, where the volunteers of liberty have proclaimed the Republic, and are supported by the neighbouring localities. General Bald- rich has marched to Reuss; but the insurgents are reported to have remained masters of the situation there. The damages occasioned by the destruction of the telegraph wires, bridges, viaducts, and other railway works, are estimated at a large figure.

MADRID, Oct. 4, Evening.

Official advices received here state that the Republican band in the province of Murcia had been beaten and dispersed. The town of Reuss, which, at the instigation of the volunteers of liberty, had issued a *pronunciamento* in favour of the insurrection, has given in its submission. Other bands in Catalonia fled upon the approach of the troops after making the rich inhabitants of the town pay a ransom. Most of the railways in Andalusia have been cut, but the line between Spain and France has not been injured.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

The *Presse* of this morning publishes advices from Paris, according to which the Emperor Napoleon hopes to open the Legislative Body with a manifesto announcing that an agreement has been arrived at between the Powers for a general and simultaneous disarmament.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ, Sept. 28.

The barriers against the passage of the water into the Bitter Lakes having been removed, and the required level having been obtained along the whole extent of the canal, a steamer, with M. de Lesseps on board, has made the passage direct, and without interruption, from Port Said to Suez in 15 hours.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.

The Crown Prince of Prussia will leave here on the 3rd of October for Baden-Baden. From there he will proceed to Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria. Prior to his journey to Egypt he will spend several days in Constantinople, and will travel thence by Asia Minor and Palestine.

SAXONY.

CHEMNITZ, Oct. 3.

The small town of Frauenstein, near here, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HONG-KONG, Sep. 2.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh. Intelligence has not reached here of the arrival of His Royal Highness at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, August 31.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived here on the 29th of August. It is generally understood that he will not visit Peking.

THE JOURNEY OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur has been enthusiastically received at Montreal. Intelligence since received at New York states that his Royal Highness has been out hunting near Brentford in Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has been received here with great enthusiasm.

A procession, which numbered 30,000 persons, was formed to welcome him.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—A correspondent from the neighbourhood of Bala states that some workmen employed in removing the earth which formed an oblong mound came a day or two ago upon two large irregular stones, on removing which a rude coffin or tomb was disclosed composed of four stones, and containing human remains. The bones are for the most part mouldered to fragments and dust, but the left thigh bone is in tolerable preservation, and is that of a man over six feet in height. The coffin was surrounded by a large quantity of charred bones, and the presumption is that the tomb is that of an ancient British warrior, and that the remains outside it are sacrificial. It is feared that in the absence of any supervision of the farm labourers engaged in the exhumation some curious relics have been abstracted.

MORE SQUABBLES IN ST. PANCRAS.

THE St. Pancras board of guardians were engaged on Monday for a long time in investigating a charge against the master of the workhouse of insulting the chairman of the board. Mr. Robertson, the chairman, and Mr. Watkins, another member of the visiting committee, were, it appears, finding fault with the assistant master for the ragged and dirty condition in which they had found some of the clothing given to female casuals, when Mr. Blake, the master, came into the room, and said he was the proper person to be spoken to on the subject, as he was responsible. Mr. Watkins then, according to Mr. Blake's version of the matter, "turned round to Mr. Robertson, who had made use of an insulting observation, and said, 'Mind what you are saying to this man,' pointing to him (the master), 'for you know he will say anything.' Mr. Robertson said, 'Yes, he is the biggest liar in the parish and ought to be kicked out of it,' and he then applied the terms 'liar' and 'perjurer' to him. Irritated at such language he told Mr. Robertson that he sheltered himself there under his position as a guardian, but if he were outside the workhouse and made such observations he would serve him as he deserved. Mr. Robertson replied, 'Oh, if that is what you mean, come outside,' and made preparations to do so. He (the master) went away, and Mr. Watkins abused him as he was going out, and as he went up the yard." Messrs. Robertson and Watkins denied the truth of this statement, the latter gentleman declaring it to be "a most unmitigated falsehood." After a long discussion a motion was carried calling upon Mr. Blake to resign, one of the guardians remarking that the master could then appeal again to his friends the Poor Law Board, who "only sat at Gwydir House dangling their legs and taking large salaries for doing nothing." Mr. Moore, the clerk to the guardians, has also resigned; and Mr. Watkins at the close of the business gave notice of a resolution for the next meeting declaring the office of infirmity officer vacant, as Dr. Ellis, who was called on to resign, has taken no notice of the former resolution of the board.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT BORDEAUX.

THE *Gironde* gives the following details of the fearful disaster at Bordeaux to which we briefly referred in our last number:—

"The Comte de Hainaut, coming from Antwerp, had on board about 40 tons of petroleum and essence of the same. At one in the afternoon this vessel anchored opposite the pontoon of M. Sursol, of Lormont, and discharged its cargo into two lighters—one containing petroleum and essences, the other essences only. The operation was finished by six o'clock, and the steamer returned to Bordeaux. The two lighters, which could not be emptied till the next morning, were thus moored near the Sursol pontoon and close to a Prussian ship, *Der Fruhling*, coming from New York with a full cargo of petroleum. At about a quarter to seven the master of the lighter containing the essence received a violent shock; his vessel was on fire. He instantly cut the cable, so as to separate himself from the other lighter and the Prussian ship, and succeeded in jumping ashore. Efforts were then made to run the barge, which was now all in a blaze, upon a sandbank, and for that purpose it was dragged along the distance between the warehouses of M. Sursol and the Magasins-Généraux. At ten o'clock the lighter sank and all danger appeared over, but the burning petroleum floated on the surface of the water, and was carried by the tide towards the mass of the shipping, and three or four vessels caught fire almost simultaneously. Up to eleven o'clock the tide was still coming in, and the conflagration continued to make progress; in two hours more all the ships in the roadstead might have been lost. Fortunately at the hour mentioned the tide turned, and the burning liquid and blazing relics then took the direction of the sea. The greatest danger was passed, but the list of casualties is terribly long. The following three-masted vessels belonging to the port of Bordeaux have been totally consumed:—*Moise*, *Tourny*, *Lieutenant Bellot*, *Mary*, *Charlotte*, *Orezava*, *Pionnier*, *Charlemagne*, *Harmonie*, *Panama*. The following vessels belonging to other ports were also destroyed:—*The Ulysee*, *Chimiste*, *Unico*, the Italian schooner *Ariel*, a Spanish brig from Bilbao, the *Chemin*, and the Norwegian schooner *Progrès*. The three-masters of Bordeaux, *Jeune France*, *Leon*, and *Lormont*, and the *Josephine Marie* of Nantes, have suffered great damage, whilst the *Marguerite*, *Niger*, *Guipazcoano*, *Maréchal Pelissier*, *Podensac*,

Souveraine, and *Confiance* have been less seriously used. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a boy who went down into the hold of the lighter to light the lantern of a custom-house officer with a lucifer match. No accurate estimate of the damage can yet be formed."

A RAILWAY TRAIN IN A SAND DRIFT.

AN accident of a curious character occurred on the Welsh Coast Railway on Friday night. Between Pensarn and Harlech stations there is a heavy cutting, and on this portion of the line watchmen are kept to see that the line is clear from all stones or from sand, the line running for a considerable distance almost parallel with the sea. The passenger train due at Harlech at 7 p.m. reached its destination without mishap, and in about half an hour was followed by a goods train, which crosses the passenger train at Penrhyn-dandraeth. In the interval which elapsed between the passage of the two trains the sands drifted on the line to the depth of nearly two yards, and owing to the fierce storm which was raging at the time the depth momentarily increased, and the goods engine, after making its way through the drift for a short distance, left the rails and came to a dead lock in the sand, falling partly on its side. Fortunately the driver and stoker sustained no injury, but the sudden stoppage was severely felt in the rear of the train, and the guard, W. Leitch, came in for some ugly knocks, and was badly cut about the head. Some of the trucks of the train were also slightly damaged. News of the disaster was at once conveyed to Portmadoc, and a strong detachment of men sent to the spot, but the line remained blocked until the following morning.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Printing Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimate on application.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 53 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE FOUR YEARS' WAR IN PARAGUAY.

THE Paraguayan war is at last over, at least so far as the allies are concerned, and we understand on reliable authority that it has been arranged to evacuate the country at once, leaving only a force of 2,000 Brazilians and Argentines, with an equal number of Paraguayans, to protect the new Government which is to succeed Lopez. The war, which was predicted as a three months' campaign, has lasted considerably more than four years. The first hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil were in December, 1864, and the rupture with Buenos Ayres occurred in April, 1865. The invasion of Paraguay by the allies was in April, 1866, and the disastrous battle of Curupaity was fought in September of the same year. The fleet forced the passage of Humaita in February, 1868; the redoubtable fortress was taken in the following August; and with the first days of 1869 the flag of the Triple Alliance were unfurled from the turrets of Asuncion. Finally, after hostilities of 56 months since the invasion of Matto Grosso, and 52 months since the descent on Corrientes, Lopez has been driven a fugitive into the mountains, apparently without followers or resources of any kind. The war has cost Brazil at the rate of £35,000 sterling, and 100 men per diem. It has cost the Argentine Republic about £6,000 and 12 men per diem; and Montevideo about £800 and two men daily, which sum up as follows:—"Brazil, 56 months, £56,280,000 sterling, and 168,000 men; Argentine Republic, fifty-two months, £9,360,000, and 18,720 men; Montevideo, £1,248,000, and 3,120 men; making a total of £66,888,000 sterling, and 189,840 men as the cost of the war to the allies. This is not a mere speculative calculation, but a return based on most authentic sources. At first sight it would appear that the losses of Brazil seem out of all proportion; but it must be borne in mind that more than three-fourths of the

burden of the war fell on our Imperial ally; the whole of the fleet and most of the land forces belonged to Brazil, and it is stated by well-informed parties that the actual army in Paraguay consists as follows:—22,000 Brazilians, 3,000 Argentines, and 1,000 Orientals, the last-named being in reality Paraguayans. The injury sustained by Brazil will hardly be recovered in the present century; that caused to Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental may be repaired by ten years of peace; but the blow to Paraguay has been final and destructive. Brazil has gained a valuable and efficient navy, such as she had not before, but the loss in men and money is incalculable. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have gained by an extraordinary influx of gold and a great trade in army supplies, but they have lost in every other respect; many growing enterprises have been checked or abandoned, the administration of rural matters and interests has been totally forgotten, and security for life and property has been greatly diminished. The future of Paraguay is a blank. The allies have given it liberty, but the country is now a howling wilderness, which once bloomed like the Happy Valley of Ruseles. The prospects of the River Plate are enigmatical. Bonds in Buenos Ayres have positively declined, instead of going up 5 or 10 per cent., as might be expected on the news of the war being at an end. In Montevideo things are still more unpromising, and paper money has to-day fallen 1 per cent. At the same time, we hear the rumble of distant thunder, which betokens a coming storm, for the condition of our trade is unsatisfactory and bodeful of disaster. The Paraguayan war is over. What next?—*Buenos Ayres Standard*.

THE WESTHOUGHTON TRAGEDY.—In pursuance of the coroner's warrant, the body of the suicide and murderer, Henry Whittle, was interred without the usual Christian rites in the cemetery at Westhoughton, about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night. Four men having placed the coffin on a bier, bore it to the cemetery followed by several hundred persons bearing lanterns, torches, &c. Arrived at the cemetery, an attempt was made by a few of the rabble to kick the coffin into the grave, but this was prevented by a posse of police. Amidst cries of "Throw him down" and "Jump on him," mingled with oaths and yells, the bearers pitched the coffin into the grave—a depth of nine feet—as if it contained a dog, and many of the crowd then ran forward and dashed down upon the coffin clods of earth, stones, &c. In striking contrast was the scene at the funeral of the unfortunate victim, Ellen Whittle, on Wednesday. A long line of mourners followed her remains to the grave, in the Dissenters' portion of the cemetery, where a large crowd, with uncovered heads and tearful eyes, was assembled.

LORD STANLEY ON CO-OPERATION AND TRADES HALLS.

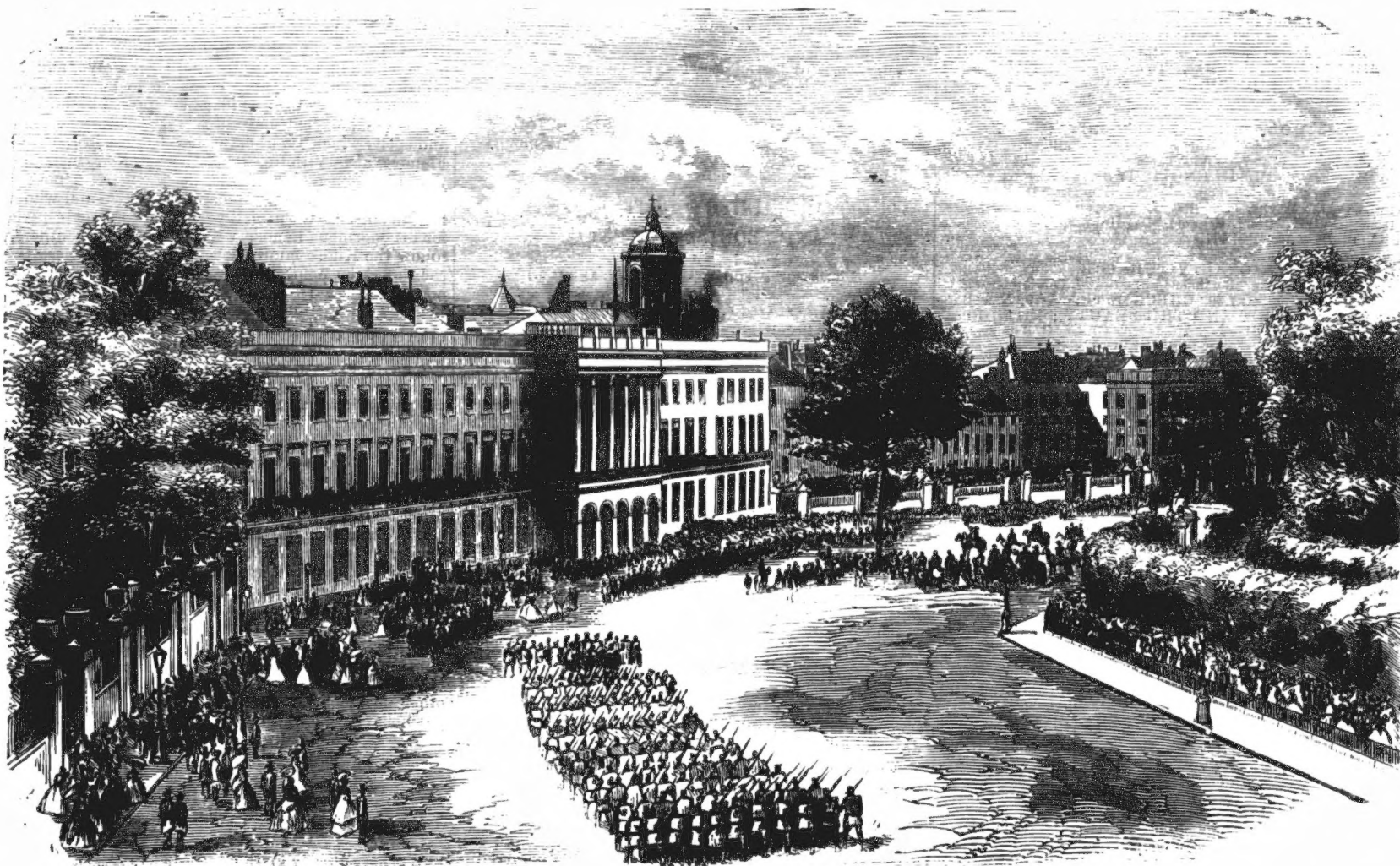
A MOVEMENT has been for some time in progress in Liverpool which, to judge from the fact that Lord Stanley has interested himself in it, must be of considerable importance to the working men of that town. There have been a series of strikes in the building and other trades, and last year, when the bricklayers' strike occurred, a number of the more intelligent unionists, not approving the strike, and yet unwilling to sever their connexion with the union, consulted two well-known gentlemen in the town, Mr. James Samuelson, editor of the *Journal of Science*, and Mr. Joseph Boulton, surveyor of the New Liverpool Exchange, who assisted them to form a co-operative company, called "The Industrial Building Company," which has met with marked encouragement and success, and consists of about 80 operatives from various branches of the building trade, with a working-men's directory, and Mr. Joseph Bromilow for their managing director. The men have executed considerable works, the chief of which are a warehouse for the Mers-y Seed Crushing Company and the new forge of Messrs. Clay, Inman, and Co. at Birkenhead. The latter is furnished with the regenerative gas furnace of Mr. C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., who employed the Industrial Company to erect them. Shortly after the Industrial Company was started a suggestion was made that a Trades Hall should be established for the unions, of which there are above 80 in Liverpool, most of which at present meet in public-houses.

The same gentleman above referred to gave the matter their hearty support, and the result has been that the printers (who bring an excellent library), the painters, plumbers, bricklayers, shipsmiths, mast and block makers, and upholsterers have united to found what promises to be a very

tically. At any rate, this latter point the parties interested have settled for themselves. They do it; they have a right to do it; and it is for experience and for the future to show how far and to what limits they have done it wisely. I do not think that the mere fact, indisputable as it is, that the power of combination has sometimes been used inconsiderately and wantonly, and to the great danger of those who have so used it, is any valid argument against its being used at all. Experience must be bought, and often bought dearly. Considering how short a time has passed in the history of the nation since combination of the employed against employers was prohibited by the law of the land, I see nothing to wonder at—nothing to justify alarm for the future—in the mere fact that in the exercise of this new power mistakes have occasionally been made, that unreasonable demands have sometimes been put forward, and that wasteful and unnecessary quarrels have arisen. Of these things I say they will bring their own remedy, sooner or later, though, no doubt, it may be at the cost of much individual inconvenience and suffering. Let me explain what I mean. If an exorbitant rate of wages puts up the price of any article, one of two things will happen. Either the demand for that article will diminish, or it will go to foreign countries. I think I am speaking to an audience too well acquainted with the ideas and feelings of our time, to indulge in the idle dream that the protection which 25 years ago was removed from agriculture will be reimposed for the benefit of any other class. But let it be supposed, even, that, through the operation of similar causes to those which are at work here, foreign competition does not come into play, there is still a limit fixed by economical laws—laws which man did not make, and cannot alter—as to the rate of wages which can be obtained in any trade. A very small part of human outlay is absolutely compulsory. Raise prices and you lessen demand. If coats are made to cost twice as much as they cost before, people will

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUDS BY A WOMAN.

At the Birmingham police-court on Saturday, a young woman, whose maiden name is Fanny Callaghan, was charged with forgery, bigamy, and attempted murder, with minor offences, such as fraudulently obtaining goods. According to the allegations of the police, in December last the prisoner induced a respectable young man named Benjamin Baker, to marry her, she representing that she was heiress to a large property. She produced a sham will, under which she alleged she was to receive a large sum from a relative. Baker discovered the swindle, and, a separation following, he went to America. Before he left the country, his faithless wife was setting a trap to catch another husband; and in this way, by the favourite bait of a forged will and forged letters in support of her assertions, she was only too successful. This time she found her victim by replying to an advertisement for a housekeeper, and, being young and prepossessing, she became the successful candidate, entering the house of Mr. Walter H. Stockwell, grocer, residing in Belgrave-road, Birmingham. Her master was informed that she had become heiress to nearly £2,000 and a small estate at Tixall, Staffordshire, by the death of William Henry Chetwynd, a member of the county family of that name. She advised Stockwell, who had doubts about the matter, to write to Litchfield Probate Court for a copy of the will, which he did; but it appears that the correspondence was taken charge of by the artful housekeeper, through whose hands it passed. In due time a document, purporting to be a copy of the will of William Henry Chetwynd, arrived in an envelope bearing the Lichfield postmark. This document, which is a curious one, is on the face of it a forgery. The prisoner, as legatee, is mentioned by a name which she acquired on her first marriage, some years after the date of the supposed will. Mr. Stockwell was, however, satisfied with



RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE GRAND REVIEW.—THE KING'S PALACE AT BRUSSELS.—(SEE PAGE 1495.)

useful institution. For the present, very spacious premises have been rented in Duke-street, containing two large saloons, which are to be fitted up as reading and refreshment rooms, and eight or nine smaller ones to be devoted to the business of the benefit societies. Lectures will also be delivered during the winter months, the Principal of the Liverpool College, the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. James Samuelson, and Mr. N. Tate, an analyst in Liverpool, having promised courses in history, constitutional law, and chemistry. Lord Stanley visited the various works of the Industrial Company on Monday, and on Tuesday he was first entertained at a working-men's banquet in the New Trades Hall, and subsequently presided in the Carcut Hall, Lord Nelson-street, at the inauguration of the hall.

On the arrival of the guests from the Trades Hall a glee was sung by a party of excellent amateur glee singers, after which the Chairman (the Right Hon. Lord Stanley) rose and in the course of a most able address remarked—I will avoid all controverted matter so far as I can, but it is my duty to speak plainly and frankly, and not only that, but to do so is to pay you the best compliment in my power. Well, in the first place, I say that the question whether trade societies are desirable or not is a question which, in our day, is idle to put. They exist; they are a fact; they were never more strongly supported than now; and they are not likely, in our time, to disappear. No one can reasonably dispute the right of men working together in one trade to combine in joint action for matters connected with that trade. It is legal, it is right—as Englishmen, it is morally their right, since it is only by union that they can meet their employers on terms of equality,—and that it is their interest on the whole I do not see that any one can doubt who has considered the matter prac-

be content to patch their old ones and make them last longer. (Laughter.) If the expense of building a house is doubled, fewer new houses will be built. You cannot force people to buy what they don't want, or what, even though they may want, they think too dear at the price, and that a diminished demand for any article implies, as a consequence, lower wages for the producers of that article, requires no argument to prove. Well, all these are very elementary truths, and I have no doubt but that most of those whom I address can see them, at least, as clearly as I do. But that there is an appearance of immediate advantage on the one side, and that the injury on the other is remote, it may not be altogether useless to warn even men as intelligent as those I am now speaking to, that there is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. (Cheers and laughter.) One word more I wish to add. I know nothing more unjust, nothing more absurd, than that indiscriminate outcry against all associations of working men for trade purposes which has been produced by the follies and—I must use a harsher word—the crimes which have been unhappily committed in one or two places and in one or two trades. I believe that acts of the kind I alluded to are utterly repugnant to the feelings of working men as a class. (Applause.) If there are two things which more than any other Englishmen in all ranks of life thoroughly understand and cordially sympathise with, those two things are fair play and individual freedom. (Cheers.) And in a country like this, where public opinion governs, I will venture to say, no institution has a chance of permanently holding its own which is even remotely suspected of encouraging and sanctioning or tolerating interference with the free action of those who don't belong to it.

the document, and agreed to a marriage, which was celebrated at Old Edgbaston parish church on July 22 of this year. This marriage was bigamous on the part of the prisoner, her husband being alive and well in America. The career of swindling was continued until Callaghan obtained £104 worth of jewellery from a Birmingham jeweller on the strength of the supposed will. She was concocting another legacy which she said amounted to £15,000, left by a Mrs. Moss, of Gnosall, Staffordshire, when Mr. Stockwell's suspicions became aroused, and he was about to set out to make inquiries when he was seized with violent illness, having, it was alleged, been drugged by the prisoner, who had made arrangements for flight with a quantity of property. A remand was granted, for the completion of the evidence.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.—The emigration from the Mersey during the month of September consisted of 15,617 persons, of whom the great majority were English. The emigration from the Mersey for the quarter just ended was, under the Act, 45,332 persons, and in short ships, 2,610; total, 47,942. Of these emigrants 38,957 were for the United States, and 7,443 to Canada, leaving only 1,542 for the rest of the world. Compared with the same quarter of 1868 the emigration of the past quarter shows an increase of 12,224.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 202, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
Every Evening, at 7. BELLES OF THE KITCHEN
Followed by, at 7.50, FORMOSA: New Four Act Drama, by Dion
Boucicault: Messrs. J. B. Howard, Barrett, H. Irving, David
Fisher, Brittain Wright, F. Charles, and John Rouse; Mrs.
Billington; Messrs. M. G. Brennan, L. Macdonald, Dalton, and
Katharine Rodgers. Conclude with BORROWED PLUMES.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster.
This Evening at 7. TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING:
Messrs. Ashley, C. H. Stephenson; Misses Maria and Nelly
Harris. At 7.45, LOST AT SEA, A London Story: Messrs.
Arthur Stirling, G. Belmore, E. Atkins, J. D. Beveridge, C. H.
Stephenson, C. J. Smith, R. Romer; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss
Eliza Johnstone, &c. To conclude with DOMESTIC ECO-
NOMY: Mr. G. Belmore.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Evening, at 7, BREACH OF PROMISE. At 8.15,
T. W. Robertson's New Comedy, in Three Acts, PROGRESS:
Messrs. Neville, Clarke, Billington, Parselle, Westland, Marshall,
Collette &c.; Messrs. Lydia Fouts, Stephens, Hughes, Berend, &c.

GAITY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, LUSCHEN AND FRITZCHEN
(Operetta): Miss Tremaine, Mr. Terrott. At 7.45, DREAMS
(Drama): Messrs. C. Harcourt, S. Eury, J. Clayton, R. Soutar;
Miss Harneade and Miss Love, &c. At 10, LINDA OF
CHAMOUNI, or NOT FORMOSA (Burlesque): Miss E.
Farren, Miss Loeby, Mr. Eddrei, Mr. Maclean. Ballet, Chorus,
and Company of 100.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, AMONG THE BREAKERS: Messrs.
J. S. Clarke, Joyce; Messrs. Burton, Goodall. After which, THE
TOODLES: Mr. J. S. Clarke. To conclude with THE FIELD
OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD: Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton;
Messrs. Sheridan, Newton, Claire, Goodall, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
Every Evening, at 7, WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. At 7.45,
the New Comedy, PLAIN ENGLISH: Barry Sullivan; Messrs.
George Honey, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, D. Evans, C.
Horsman, Lin Rayne, T. Caulton, R. Dyan, and W. Arthur; Mrs.
Hermann Vezin, Miss J. Rignold, Miss Howard, &c. To conclude
with THE WATERMAN.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, CHECKMATE. At 9, New Bur-
lesque, THE BEAST AND THE BEAUTY: Messrs. Elton,
Kenward, Danvers, Dewar; Messrs. M. Oliver, C. Saunders, K.
Bishop, A. Arnold. Concluding with SEA GULLS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
This Evening, at 8, SCHOOL, by T. W. Robertson (217th
time): Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, Glover, and Bancroft;
Miss Carlotta Addison, Mrs. B. White, and Miss Marie Wilton.
Also QUITE BY ACCIDENT AND A WINNING HAZARD:
Messrs. Montague, Collette, Sydney, Montgomery; Misses
Augusta and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
Every Evening at 7, 117, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND.
Followed by, at 8.30, THE TURN OF THE TIDE: Messrs.
Hermann Vezin, A. Nelson, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J.
Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messrs. Sophia
Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleur, S. Larkin, and Mrs.
Matthews.

CHARING-CROSS.

Under the Management of Miss E. Fowler.
Every Evening: ROOM FOR THE LADIES at 7.30; VERY
LITTLE FAUST AND MORE MEPHISTOPHELES at 7.50;
VERY LITTLE FAUST AND MORE MEPHISTOPHELES at 9.15:
Messrs. Wallace, Flockton, George Beckett; Misses Fowler,
Kveleigh. To conclude with a Farce.

SADLER'S-WELLS THEATRE.

In consequence of his great success, the eminent Tragedian, Mr.
Phelps, will appear for one night more.—This Evening (Sat-
urday), OTHELLO: Othello, Mr. Phelps; Iago, Mr. J. G.
Rostere; Cassio, Mr. Edmund Phelps; Messrs. J. Johnstone, E.
Newbound, and Richard Edgar; Mrs. Margaret Eburne.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
This Evening, at 8, MACCABE, in his Musical, Dramatic,
Ventriloquist Entertainment, BEGONE, DULL CARE.
Characters represented: Mr. Henry Russell, Miss Mary May,
the Wandering Minstrel, Railway Porter, Tommy Grindle, Jack
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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily

ROSEHURVILL GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

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British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Jus-
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Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery;
National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South
Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; So-
ciety of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every

year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster,
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2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers'
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B rington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins);
Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College
of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum
(old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington
House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum,
South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street;
Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum,
Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.

THE story of the horrible tragedy at Pantin is now
all but complete. There is no longer any doubt as to
the head of that ill-fated family having met with the
same violent death as his wife and all his children.
All the particulars of the event are not yet before us,
but enough is known to allow humanity to breathe again.
The wholesale butchery laid bare before us is indeed
appalling; but it is, at least, divested of that domestic
character which aggravated its enormity. There is
only one responsible agent in the deed, and his motives
and calculations, which are now openly revealed, go far
to prove that the depth of his villany was hardly com-
mensurate with his shortsightedness.

Let us endeavour to sum up the main facts which
may be deemed relevant to the case. There lived in
Roubaix, in French Flanders, a family named Kinck,
consisting of Jean Kinck, a native of Guebwiller, in
Alsace; of his wife, Marie Rousselles, from Tourcoing,
French Flanders; five of their children, and a son of
Jean by a former wife, named Gustave. Jean Kinck
was a manufacturer, industrious and thrifty, who had
accumulated from £4,000 to £6,000—a little fortune for
one in his rank of life. The family lived together in
perfect harmony, and bore an unblemished character, the
only alleged disagreement between man and wife having
arisen from a wish of Jean Kinck to remove his habita-
tion, or perhaps only part of his business, to his origi-
nal home near what is called the "Ballon d'Alsace." A
few months ago a young man, named Jean Baptiste
Traubmann, a native of Cernay, or Burnstadt, in Alsace,
became acquainted with Jean Kinck in the way of busi-
ness, worked in his establishment, made himself in-
timate with the family, and wormed out as much of
their affairs as suited his purpose. Traubmann was the
son of an able but dissipated workman; he was nineteen
years old, and had only left home about seven or eight
months ago; he had lived and worked at Pantin, and
had become familiar with some of the Germans of loose
character who have established a kind of colony in that
neighbourhood. Traubmann was good-looking, though
apparently somewhat effeminate: small and slender,
but gifted, if his father may be believed, with ex-
traordinary strength and daring. He dressed neatly, was
conceited about his person, and could boast of a better
education than is common among the French working
classes. He had read the "Mysteries de Paris," and
the "Juif Errant," and had been particularly struck
with the character of the Abbe Kodin, in the latter
novel, a Jesuit who, among other exploits, had made
his way to the inheritance of the Rennepont family by
compassing the deaths of its numerous members. It
very evidently struck young Traubmann that he could
emulate the achievements of his model by exterminat-
ing the whole of the Kinck family, and coming in for
their little fortune. His stay with the Kincks, at
Roubaix, was between the 16th of May and the 26th of
July. Ten days after the latter date, Jean Kinck, full
of his scheme of setting up a business in Alsace, left
home for Guebwiller, whither he never arrived. A
month afterwards his son, Gustave, by agreement,
followed the same route, and arrived at Guebwiller on

the 8th of September, and was astonished to hear from
his father's relatives that Jean Kinck was not and never
had been there. In obedience to instructions from her
husband, Madame Kinck had sent him three registered
letters containing money to the amount of £220, and
these letters had been claimed by a young man, evi-
dently Traubmann, who gave himself out as Jean
Kinck, but who could not impose upon the postmaster
and other people, to whom Kinck's age, if not his per-
sonal appearance, was perfectly known. It was about this
time from the 8th to the 13th of last month, when Jean
Kinck had in all probability already been murdered
that Madame Kinck received letters purporting to be
from her husband, but written in a strange hand—a
circumstance explained by a statement that Jean Kinck
had sprained his wrist—inviting her to go to Paris,
where he, Kinck, intended to establish himself at Pantin.
Madame Kinck telegraphed her inability to go on Monday
the 13th, but she travelled to Paris on Sunday the 19th.
Three days before, Gustave, who was then at Guebwiller,
received also a telegram, in his father's name, bidding
him to go to Paris, and appointed the rendezvous at the
Hotel du Nord. At this hotel Traubmann was already
established since the 13th, having taken a room in the
name of Jean Kinck. It was by all these manoeuvres
that Traubmann, having already disposed of Jean Kinck
succeeded in getting together all the members of the
family whose heir he meant to be, between the Hotel du
Nord and Pantin. By what stratagem he allured the
eldest son, Gustave, into the field where his body was
subsequently found is not known; but there seems to be
no doubt that this first victim fell separately, and
at an earlier hour than the six others. At 11
o'clock Traubmann met Madame Kinck and her
five children at the station, drove them to the
place where he had already dug their grave, and there
killed and buried them. That he had accomplices to
aid him in his work is sufficiently probable, but is not
yet proved, except inasmuch as, besides the pickaxe
and spade which Traubmann had bought in the Rue de
Flandre, at la Villette, two other similar instruments
were found on the spot, and inasmuch as a man who
had been seen with Traubmann in Paris, and who was
conspicuous for his athletic appearance, and especially
for his enormous hands, was seen, with two others, to
follow the Kinck family at a distance as they walked to
the slaughter field. If Traubmann had accomplices—
and he could hardly, however strong, have felt equal to
the task of despatching so many victims single handed,
even although he divided them into two batches—his
accomplices must have been sought by him among those
bad characters with whom he had become acquainted
in that locality. But, what ever help he may have deemed
necessary there is no doubt that Traubmann alone had
laid and carried out his plan, which he now deemed
fully successful, and of which he trusted he had secured
the benefit. Jean Kinck lay dead in Alsace, all his
family buried at Pantin. Traubmann had in his posses-
sion the watches belonging to father and son, all the
family papers, a seal which he had had engraved by
Bouillan, in Rue St. Martin, a month ago, with the
words, "Gustave Kinck, mecanicien, Rue de l'Alouette,
a Roubaix," and had gone to Havre, where he hoped to
embark for New York. Had his luck favoured him to
the end, he no doubt intended to spread a report that
the Kinck family had migrated to America, and to
reappear at no distant period, presenting himself as
Gustave Kinck, announcing that Jean Kinck was dead;
and, by the aid of the seal, of the family deeds, and
other documents, authentic or forged, he would then
have claimed the father's property in his assumed name
and of that in his alleged family.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

WE have already given directions for the planting of bulbs.
The following spring flowers are all exquisitely beautiful, and
if not in the possession of the cultivator, may be secured at
once with advantage:—Iberis sempervirens, snow-white, and
magnificent in large tufts on rockwork. Iberis corifolia,
large white flowers and remarkably handsome foliage.
Aubrietia purpurea and grandifolia. Alyssum saxatile,
showy yellow, impatient of wet, quite hardy, elevated on
rockwork, and worth growing in pots. Arabis alpina; this,
an old favourite, we are getting rid of (though not without
some reluctance), as it is quite superseded by the evergreen
iberis, so far as effect is concerned. Common coltsfoot: use-
ful to cover banks for the sake of its flowers in February; it
will flourish in the darkest of the town gardens in a mixture
of good loam and chalk. Double wallflowers: we only grow
two varieties now, says Shirley Hibberd, the tall double yellow
and the dwarf double yellow; and we generally have a lot
of each potted to perfume the sitting-room; they should be
taken up now and potted, and put in a pit. Hepaticas, prim-
roses, polyanthus, and violets must have a place among the
best of spring flowers—in fact, the garden will be dreary
without them. Of bulbs, secure and plant a good assortment
of jonquils, snowdrops, crocuses, narcissus, early tulips, hya-
cintus, dog's tooth violets, &c.

Plants in frames will soon be infested with mildew now if
kept close or damp. Though nothing should go dust-dry, it
will be best always to defer watering till the weather is clear
and bright, and then water well the first thing in the morn-
ing, that the pots and plunge material may be somewhat dry
before night; one good watering will go a long distance now.

Continue to transplant into the borders, where they may be
required, the herbaceous plants propagated during the season,
as they become sufficiently strong; but those which are not
now sufficiently advanced it may be as well perhaps to leave
in their present positions till spring, or they may be killed off
by the frost before rooted in the new quarters. Such herba-
ceous plants as have overgrown the bounds prescribed for them,
or have finished flowering, may be divided or reduced in size
and planted out where they are to remain.

We now come to the season for dressing the gardens for the winter; and our best friend is the chrysanthemum, for we have many colours, and by procuring them in pots they will turn out into the beds and borders as well as if they had grown there all the year; but if we have them in any part of the garden growing they will move with the greatest facility.

Evergreens will move now better than in spring: the earth is warm and the air moist, and they will make fresh roots at once. This is the best time of the whole year to make alterations in shrubberies and wildernesses. Not the least occasion to wait for trees to be quite at rest before moving them; the fact is, if they are still growing, and are to be lifted, the sooner they are lifted the better, if only to put a stop to their activities. Hollies will move now with safety, as will aucubas, laurels, thujas, and all kinds of conifers.

PLANT HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Bedding plants lately housed (remarks the *Gardener's Magazine*) must have water enough to prevent them flagging till they become somewhat established in their pots, but everything possible must be done to discourage growth. Avoid as far as possible all pruning in of soft shoots, and keep the plants as far as is convenient their full length; this will promote the perfect ripening of the lower parts, whereas severe cutting in, combined with the shelter they are now enjoying, would cause them to start into a new growth at the bottom, which at this time of the year is undesirable.

Florists' Flowers.—Pansies to be protected against slugs, and the ground trod firm between them. Auriculas to be kept moderately moist, and every pot in which the soil has any moss or liverworts to be considered defective in the drainage, and rectified forthwith. Carnations to be smoked if any fly about them, and to have full exposure to all weathers for the present. Pelargoniums to be kept quiet; let them grow slowly, and use fire-heat only to dry the house in foggy and damp weather. Cinerarias in large pots to have weak manure-water; those in small pots to be shifted on, and to be fumigated directly fly is seen about them. Primulas to have a shift if they have filled their pots with roots.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Potatoes taken up in wet weather must be properly dried before storing. Spread them out in a shed for a short time previously, and hang mats over the openings to prevent the admission of light, or the tubers will soon turn green and be unfit for the table. Supposing that the advice given of late has been followed, all vacant plots will have been dug up and left as rough as possible, to be mellowed by the weather.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Fruit-gathering must now be completed as soon as possible, as there is a risk of having it injured by frost, and its keeping properties impaired. Where it is intended to plant trees of considerable size this autumn, the position which each is to occupy should be marked out, and the ground trenched and left in a rough condition on the surface, to enable it to get pulverized before planting. Where the situation is naturally low and wet, and the trees produce poor crops in consequence, much may be done towards making them more fruitful by elevating the soil above the ground-level. Take the soil out to a depth of twelve inches, and fill in with a layer of brick-bats from one to two feet in thickness, and make the border on the top of the drainage. The bottom of the border should have a gentle slope from the wall, and a drain be placed in the lower part to carry off the water as fast as it percolates through the soil. In very dry seasons the borders will want a few thorough soakings of water, but the extra labour will be well repaid. This is the only effectual way of securing a crop of fruit with any degree of certainty in damp situations. Where it is intended to purchase trees, a visit should be made to the nursery at once, and the trees selected, as there is now more choice than can possibly be had at the end of the season. Dress strawberry-beds by removing all runners, dead foliage, and weeds.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, &c.

Mrs. N. NELSON has received a bracelet, the gift of Queen Victoria. This makes the 101st bracelet in her possession.

The Monday Popular Concerts will recommence on the 8th of November, with Mme. Norman Neruda as leading lady vocalist.

Miss BRADDON is convalescent, and promises to lead off the *Belgravia Annual* with a story called "The Scene-Painter's Wife."

Mr. F. C. BURNARD has written a new drama, which will be produced at the Queen's as soon as the run of "Turn of the Tide" is over.

Among recent deaths is to be mentioned that of Persiani, husband of the famous singer, himself at one time notorious in operatic affairs.

A PEOPLE'S theatre on a mammoth scale is to be erected near King's-cross, and the Sloane-street Theatre long spoken of is likely to be a structure ere long.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL have settled a ten weeks' engagement in Boston and New York, commencing Nov. 23rd, for which they are to receive £1,000.

At Covent-garden, Mr. Augustus Harris will again provide a pantomime for the holiday folk, which is to be more gorgeous in scenery and ballet than ever.

Mrs. HAWTHORNE, the widow of the famous novelist, is writing a series of papers for *Putnam's Magazine*, under the title of "English Show Places described in Familiar Letters."

The locomotives connected with a Nova Scotian railroad which traverses the scene of "Evangeline," are christened "Gabriel," "Gaspereau," "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," and "Minnehaha."

It is said that a statement in Lord Byron's handwriting will shortly be published, which will settle the question which has lately been raised in the papers relative to Lord and Lady Byron.

Formosa will be kept on the Drury-lane bills till Christmas, when Mr. Blanchard will supply his annual, the subject this year being *Beauty and the Beast*, in which Mr. Vokes will play a prominent part.

The exhibition of some of Gustave Doré's pictures in New York, has excited the praise of the critics. "Jephtha's Daughter" is, perhaps, the most highly esteemed, and a wish is expressed that the whole collection may be retained in America.

The *Athenæum* hears that Mr. Sydney Dobbell is still unable to leave his bed, so severe was the accident which befell him

on Minchinhampton-common seven weeks ago. He was then thrown from a young mare he was riding. The animal fell backwards on the ground, and then rolled on to his rider. Mr. Dobbell had been previously shaken by falling into the tunnel at Pozzuoli.

A CURIOUS instance of loss of memory comes to us from Paris. M. Barré, the tenor, who plays at the Opéra-Comique, in "La Petite Fadette," suddenly lost his memory. The curtain was dropped. And in the second scene, although he made a great effort, neither a note nor a word would come forth. The following day he completely recovered from his strange indisposition, and sang with ease.

The first number of Mr. Murray's new literary review, which appears to-day (Saturday), *The Academy*, will contain papers by Mr. Matthew Arnold, Professors Conington and Huxley, and Max Müller, etc., and a hitherto unpublished document, written by Lord Byron at Venice in 1816, relating to his separation from Lady Byron, together with the only true account of the destruction of Lord Byron's autobiography.

A LUDICROUS circumstance occurred at one of the New York theatres a short time since. A pretty actress, waiting for the performance to commence, unfortunately stood too near the curtain. When it was drawn up, her dress became entangled, and her clothes were raised to a considerable height. The audience, used to eccentricities, imagined it to be a pre-arranged affair between the actress and her outfitter, for the purpose of displaying the excellent quality of the underclothing.

THE St. James's Theatre will open during the present month, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, an American actress. Mr. J. R. Planché will superintend all stage managements. An operetta by Offenbach, a classical English comedy (probably "The School for Scandal"), and a new ballet will constitute the opening programme. Among members of the company are Miss Herbert, Miss Henrade, Miss Susan Pyne, and one or two actors, American and English, new as yet to the London stage.

THERE is now preparing for publication in England a work by General Garibaldi. The theme, if not the title, is "Rome in the Nineteenth Century." It is understood to be a popular book, and one which will throw some light upon many matters which have hitherto been but partly seen or quite concealed. The General's great ambition now being to assist in the education of Italy, we may expect in it some information respecting the reasons for the need of education in a country which was once one of the lights of the world.

FLORA MACDONALD, THE PRESERVER OF PRINCE CHARLES STUART.—We understand that the autobiography of this celebrated lady, the MS. of which has till now been carefully preserved in the family record-chest, is preparing for publication, and will be issued in a few weeks. The volume will be edited by the last surviving grand-daughter of the heroine, and will be published by Mr. W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh. It will contain some curious and interesting anecdotes, hitherto unpublished, in connexion with the memorable escape of the Prince, and also an authentic portrait of Flora.

LAST week in the large Hall of St. George's-hall, Liverpool, the Mayor (Mr. Dover) inaugurated a fine statue of the Earl of Derby, executed by Mr. Teed, of London, at a cost of £1,000, for the Corporation, who seek to thus express their sense of his Lordship's gift to the town of the Derby Museum. The statue is of heroic size, executed in Carrara marble, and is an excellent likeness. At the same time his worship also unveiled a statue of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, which has been executed in Carrara marble by Fontana, for the Corporation, and placed in the hall in commemoration of the presentation by Mr. Mayer to the town of his valuable museum of historical art.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS IN BELGIUM.

In our last number we gave particulars of the enthusiastic reception accorded to our volunteers in Brussels, and this week we lay before our readers details of the fêtes, with illustrations of the more important points of Brussels. Despite the weather, the march into Brussels was an effective spectacle all along; but when the troops defiled into the Grande Place the scene became magnificent. Several powerful electric batteries had been placed on houses round the Place. By means of these the splendid Hotel de Ville itself was lighted from base to summit so perfectly that every figure and every scroll in the elaborate carving with which the facade and the tower are elaborately ornamented were as plainly to be seen by the spectators in the square below as if the hour were mid-day and the sun were shining with autumnal fulgence. As the cortège entered the Place the electric lights of great power were directed upon the moving men, and at the same time the tower of the Hotel was lighted up with Bengal fires. The colours of these were made to change every instant, and things were so managed that the fire in each of the three stories of which the tower is composed was always of a different colour from either of the colours burning in the other two. There must have been some 600 or 700 volunteers at the Hotel de Ville; but the moment those rooms were thrown open each of them found refreshments of meat, fowl, and lighter viands, ready for him on the moment. The rooms were all lighted with costly chandeliers, and so perfect was the service that no guest had to wait a minute for anything to which he might wish to be helped. The hospitality extended to our riflemen on this occasion was elegant and substantial. No sooner had the volunteers left the Hotel de Ville than those scenes of fraternisation with which persons who were here during their visit in 1866 must be so familiar, were renewed all over the city. The cafés and restaurants were soon filled, and it was with difficulty that any volunteer could get permission to pay for anything he called for. On Saturday there were races on the Champs de Manœuvres, and in the evening a grand ball took place. This was held at the Southern station, and was looked forward to as one of the most interesting features of the programme. The ball was a charity one; and although the foreigners were invited by the King, and had nothing to pay for entrance, the refreshments were all charged for. This was quite a surprise on many; but the arrangement was decidedly advantageous. The ballroom which was improvised for the occasion was elaborately prepared. It is about 500 feet long, by 150 feet broad, so that there was ample space for dancing. The refreshment department was separated from the ball room by curtains of red Utrecht velvet, with deep gold borders and fringe, and on the corresponding side, where a throne had been erected for the King, there were also cushions of the same

rich material. Between the curtains were mirrors which reflected the dancers and the interior of the salle. On the northern end there was a raised inclined platform. The other or southern end was fitted up so as to imitate a grotto and waterfall. The water flowed over the rocks and fell into a basin, diffusing in this part of the room a delightful freshness. A plot of artificial grass force into rapid growth by the application of guano and warm water, fronted the grotto, and shrubs were planted around. This end of the room was coated with mirrors, so that the spectator could see reflected from this point the whole of the interior at a glance. Plants, flowers, and shrubs were disposed in other parts of the salle, intermixed with statuary. To heighten the effect of the whole, two electric lights added their effulgence to the already ample illuminative power of gas. The coup d'œil was enchanting.

On the Monday the King reviewed a large portion of his army on the Champs de Manœuvres. Altogether it is estimated that 30,000 men were under arms. Each corps, of course, had its band and its vivandière, and nothing was wanted to make the military display perfect in every respect, the stirring sounds of the martial airs contributed not a little to the general effect.

VIEW OF CORINTH.

"Where is thy treasure, Corinth? shrunk from sight,
Thy ancient treasures, and thy ramparts' height;
Thy god-like fanes and palaces!—Oh, where
Thy mighty myriads and majestic fair!
Relentless war has poured around thy wall,
And hardly spared the traces of thy fall!"

Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, and anciently second only to Athens, is situate at the north foot of a high rock, 1,336 feet in height, on the summit of which, as an antiquity, is a fortress. The present town, though thinly populated, is of considerable extent. The only Grecian ruin at present to be found in Corinth is a Doric Temple; and with the exception of a few uninteresting Roman ruins, this is all that remains of the once famous Corinth.

OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS.—ST. FAITH'S DAY.

Young ladies of the present day still cling to one very particular credulity, and that is to the belief that if they place a piece of wedding-cake under their pillows, they will of a certainty dream of their lovers, or, rather, of their future husbands.

But, in olden times, they had a very different ceremony to perform: they were perfectly satisfied that the pillow wedding-cake-charm was complete—a wedding-ring had to be brought in as one of the accessories; and what is more, this could be done only on one particular night of the year—on the evening of St. Faith's Day, the 6th of October.

The ceremony was, of course, most interesting in the "good old days"—now, they seem to us as being very curious; and for the edification of our readers, we give a "full and particular account."

Before commencing the mystic rite, it was necessary to collect the following persons and things, as essential to its satisfactory performance, namely:—Three maidens or widows—and that all should be maidens or all should be widows was most important, and indeed necessary for the working of the charm. Our artist, Mr. Kenny Meadows, as shown in our illustration, has taken a partiality to widows—those dangerous creatures of which Mr. Samuel Weller, senior, cautions his son to beware. However, as our artist has selected widows, we are necessarily bound to accept them too—that is the three of them.

And now for the other articles—one Dutch oven, flour, spring water, salt and sugar, a wedding ring the property of a woman who has been married at least seven years, a capacious couch, with a string suspended from the head; and last, a thin pan for the cake.

Well, then, the three young maidens—no, we forget they are widows—having assembled, they proceed to convert the flour, spring water, sugar, &c., into a cake, taking care that each has an equal share in the important composition. This done, the cake must be baked before the fire in the aforesaid Dutch oven, and during the baking process the mystic cake must be turned precisely nine times, each maiden—we should say widow—turning it thrice.

But this was an easy part of the business compared with the fact that during the important ceremony of mixing, baking, and turning, not one of the maidens—we are wrong again; we cannot reconcile ourselves to the widows—not one of the—the widows (we are right at last) must speak, laugh, or even giggle, or the magic spell of the cake-and-wedding-ring would be fatally broken for the year.

No wonder the custom has been lost to us in our days! Where find three maid—widows (we were almost tripping again)—where find three widows to keep a silent tongue during all the time that would be necessarily occupied in the due preparation of a cake? Yet it had to be done; but how many times, out of a given number, such a feat was ever accomplished without a word or a giggle, or a laugh, there have been no statistics handed down to us.

We will, however, suppose that the cake had been mixed, made, and baked in due silence; the next part of the performance was in the cutting of the cake into three equal parts, each maiden—we beg pardon—widow, cutting an equal proportion—no easy matter, by the way, in a round cake—and each taking "the widow's third" of it; followed up by each widow cutting her piece of cake into nine "slips."

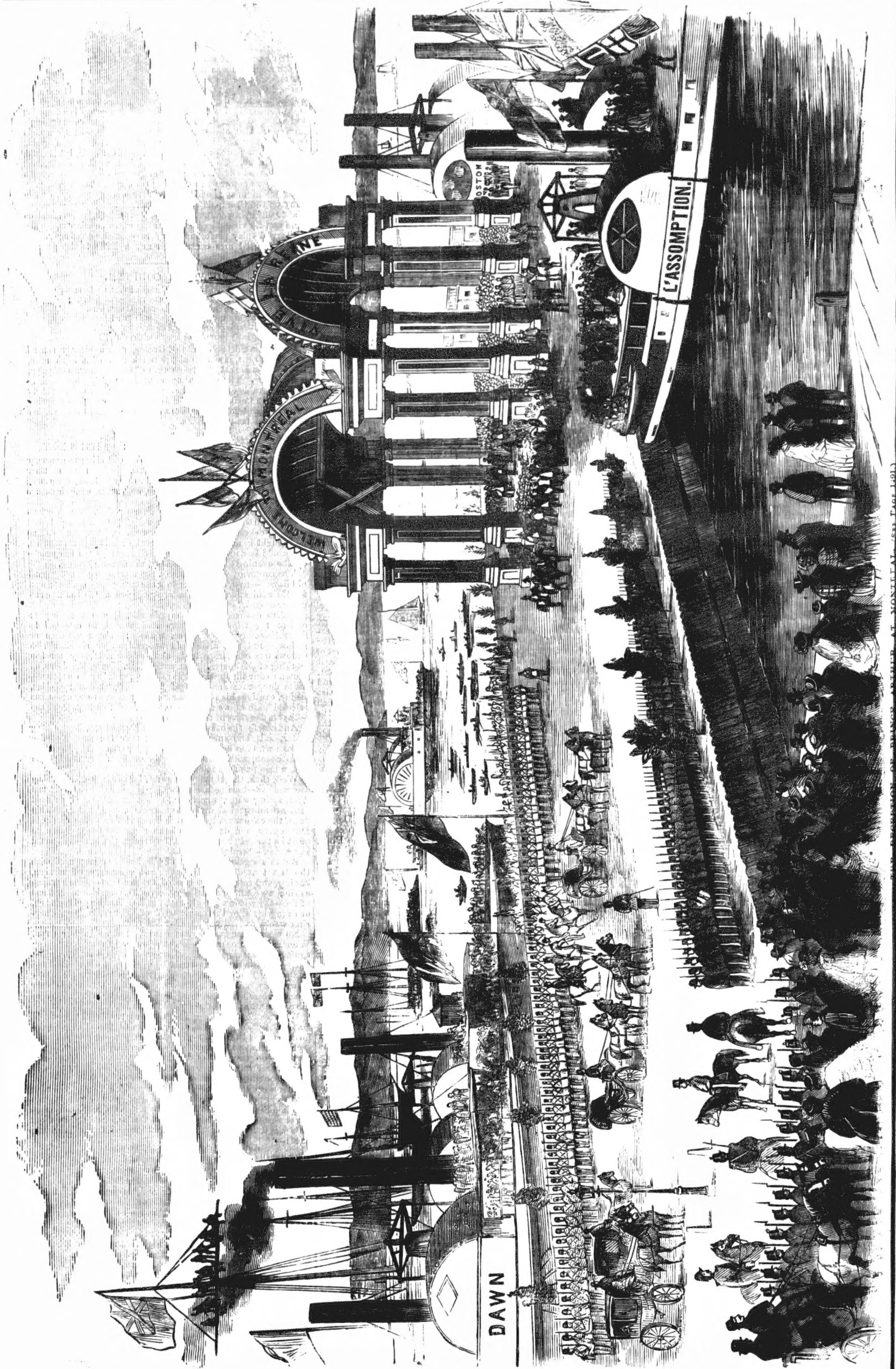
This was done with all due decorum and precision, the nine slips were passed through the wedding-ring of the woman who had been married at least seven years; and then came the eating part of the business, and the spell of incantation. This was done while undressing, and repeating the following lines:—

"Oh! good St. Faith, be kind to-night,
And bring to me my heart's delight;
Let me my future husband view,
And be my vision chaste and true."

And after this, the remaining articles were brought into use—the large bed, with the wedding ring suspended from the head of the couch by string; and all three getting into bed together.

Now, if any of our young lady readers will but go through all this ceremony on St. Faith's night if they do not dream of their loves, we have no faith in the good old custom.

A man named Bacon was sentenced by Mr. Tyrwhitt, at the Marlborough-street police-court, on Monday morning, to three months' hard labour, for behaving in a disgraceful manner to a young woman in Kensington Gardens.





PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.—TORONIO FROM THE ISLANDS.—(SEE PAGE 1491.)

The Ghost.

A TRUE STORY OF A HAUNTED HOUSE.

'Twas New Year's-eve, and a merry family party had assembled at my uncle's old suburban house—a house so old, with rooms so large and low, and passages so long and gloomy, that it is not, perhaps, altogether surprising that it had acquired the reputation of being haunted. It had been shut up for many years before it came into the possession of my relative; people had come and looked, but when they caught sentences of the tale spoken in a mysterious whisper, and saw the odd looks exchanged when residents in the neighbourhood were asked about it, they gave up the idea of living there, shook their heads gravely, and went away. But my uncle was above such vulgar superstitious fears; the situation suited, the style of house pleased him, so he bought the old place, and forthwith took up his abode there. He even chuckled about the "ghost," for he got the house a bargain, thanks to the invisible visitant.

There was, however, one member of the household, at least, who was not so strong-minded, and who, when anyone talked of the mysterious noises occasionally heard as being made by no less ethereal beings than rats and mice, would shake her head solemnly and look unutterable things. My ancient maiden aunt held her own opinion strongly on that point; and in the strictest confidence, of course, had confided to a sympathising female friend her experiences; how that one night, while peeping up her by no means luxuriant locks, a dark shadowy form had suddenly appeared; how that upon being apostrophised in a dignified manner, though albeit quivering voice, it had responded not, but had instantaneously vanished into the gloom from whence it came.

It was, perhaps, too much to expect any feminine tongue to keep from divulging such an awful secret. Any way, the story of the "Ghost" had leaked out, and my poor aunt had been subjected to much quizzing and many covert jokes thereupon.

The evening of which I am about to write was, as I have mentioned, the last of the old year, and it was customary for the family to meet together at such a time. On this occasion there had been plenty of fun and laughter, but now a sort of hush seemed to have fallen upon all, watches were pulled out compared, and found to be near the witching hour when churchyards are popularly supposed to yawn. The old year was near its end, and borne on the clear frosty air came the sound of church-bells solemnly ringing out its last moments. The silence was becoming oppressive, when, suddenly rousing himself, a jocular old gentleman slyly asked my aunt "whether she had seen anything of her nocturnal visitor, the 'Ghost' lately." The dear old lady drew herself up in stately displeasure, not deigning a reply; but my uncle (a somewhat puffy, choleric individual, whose patience had been sorely tried on this point) snorted forth indignantly, "The Ghost indeed! Hang the Ghost! I'll Ghost it." The shout of laughter which this speech called forth had hardly ceased before the clock on the landing began to strike the midnight hour. At the same moment directly overhead was heard a noise, so strange and unaccountable that involuntarily old and young breathlessly exclaimed, "What's that?" before they had time to recover their serenity it came again, a dull heavy "thud," that caused the old glass chandeliers to shake and rattle, and then came the sound as of something drawn heavily along the floor of the room above.

My uncle's rubicund visage became a shade paler, but, although possessing but a small though corpulent body, he was blest with what his admiring friends called "a fine spirit;" so, quickly recovering himself, his first impulse was to rush forward, and, seizing hold of the bright steel poker, with the war-cry of "Thieves!" he began to ascend the dimly-lighted staircase, and prepared to do battle if necessary. But here he reckoned without his host, or rather without his wife; for

she, with feminine acuteness, foreseeing the peril to which her spouse would be exposed should his assailants prove either corporeal or spiritual ones, with a shriek of terror, sprang forward to stop him. Vigorously clasping his coat-tails, the only portion of his attire within reach, she held on with frantic determination, notwithstanding the convulsive struggles of Uncle to free himself—also to the great detriment of the aforesaid tails.

But again and again came that fearful sound. No thief surely would make such a riot. Something must be done. My uncle finding resistance useless, and progress impossible, hat came down and now stood in the midst of the affrighted group.

But there were two or three adventurous young men who rather enjoyed the thing, and laughingly saying "They hadn't got wives to stop them," sprang up the stairs, and without more ado opened the door of the haunted room. But they quickly retreated with a smothered exclamation—a something had passed rapidly before their eyes. Before they could realise "what," they were in darkness; a puff of wind had extinguished with one exception their candles. They hesitated about re-entering, but they had brave hearts, and did not relish the idea of being laughed at; besides, one by one the party had crept upstairs, gathering courage from the silence that had now ensued, and were anxiously awaiting the result of their investigation. Cautiously they again crept into the room, and holding the solitary light high up looked around. With the exception that the stiff high-backed chairs were no longer primly standing against the wainscoating, but in various positions about the room (looking in fact somewhat as though they had been waltzing together, but had seen the impropriety of the proceedings and abruptly stopped, forgetting to go back to their places), all seemed as usual. The large old-fashioned four-post bedstead looked in its normal state of suffocating splendour, and the grim and dingy pictures on the walls stared vacantly out of the canvases. Every nook and corner was searched, but nothing could be found to account for the unusual noise. With puzzled faces the explorers came out and declared "They could not make it out." For a few moments deep silence prevailed, and then began a retrograde movement, when, "thud," the same dull, heavy sound that had before so startled them was heard, apparently not many paces from them, and with a loud "bang" the door of the haunted room shut suddenly in their very faces.

This was more than my uncle could stand quietly. Hastily turning back and seizing a lighted candle, he flung open the door and darted forward. Before a cry could be raised or a comment uttered he as quickly made his exit therefrom, but ah! in what a state—with face bleeding, with eyes rolling wildly, with panting chest and shining pate, he stood for an instant before us; then breaking desperately through the panic-stricken group, he fled downstairs, with more agility and speed than, considering the shortness of his legs and the rotundity of his person, one would have deemed him capable of. Down, too, speedily came all, no one seemingly caring to be last, and surrounding the poor bewildered man, overwhelmed him with eager questions. But as one in a dream or in the throes of some dreadful nightmare sat my respected relative, his hands pressed convulsively on the part where but lately in juvenile luxuriance had been waving locks of curly brown. Faintly he gazed from one to the other, and at length gaspingly managed to articulate the magic word "Brandy."

After partaking of the reviving stimulant, held to his lips by trembling hands, he seemed somewhat better, and again frightened questioners implored him to say what he had seen. With dilated eyes, and again clasping frantically his head so shaven and shorn, looking solemnly around, he utters but a word—but one of such fearful import that all shrink involuntarily away, while dismay is visible on every visage.

Ere they can recover the shock, a sound as of laughter bursts upon their astonished ears, and such laughter, shout

upon shout, and dashing into the room came my two daring cousins, holding aloft a mysterious-looking, dark, fluffy object. For some time their convulsive fit of merriment prevented them from giving any explanation, or allaying the evident alarm of the entire company; but, at length, out it all came. It seems that, upon beholding the plight my uncle was in upon emerging from what seemed the chamber of horrors, a sudden thought simultaneously struck them. Softly re-entering, and looking cautiously around, they discovered the cause of all the turmoil and disturbance of the family peace. On the top of the massive, old four-poster sat a large monkey, placidly, and with evident enjoyment, pulling to pieces that wonderful work of art, my uncle's wig; which after some little trouble and a good deal of diplomacy, they had succeeded in rescuing from its grasp, and now restored to its rightful owner.

How the creature got there none could tell. It had escaped from the house of a schoolfellow of my youngest cousin, and during the evening must have secreted itself in the unused bedroom. Probably the striking of the clock on the landing had awakened it from sleep, and, no doubt startled by the unaccustomed sound, it had played its wild pranks in the endeavour to get away. It had evidently hidden itself once; but upon my uncle's sudden entry, had swooped down upon him, and seizing his hair had carried it off boldly, no doubt to its intense gratification and astonishment.

All fear of a ghostly visitant being now dispelled, lengthened faces became visibly shorter, and pale cheeks once more bloomed. But in the hearty laugh that followed the strange dénouement of the affair, one remained silent. Rusefully did my uncle regard that tangled piece of brown fluff; never could he, with jaunty air, run his fingers through that *chef-d'œuvre* of the artist in hair. There lay the wig, a woeeful sight; upon it might indeed have been written "Ichabod," for the glory therefrom had verily departed.

S. C. M. in the *Lady's Own Paper*.

FEARFUL LANDSLIP ON A RAILWAY.

A LANDSLIP occurred in Wrawley cutting, between Barnetby and Keadby (Trent, Ancholme, and Grimsby Railway, which is worked by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company), during the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday morning. The inspector on going his rounds as usual on Sunday morning found the cutting filled with earth for about 100 yards. The whole of the embankment on one side of the cutting had given way, and forced the rails, &c., right on to the opposite side, completely stopping all communication. Fortunately for the public there are no trains running on Sunday on this branch, or the consequences might have been fearful to contemplate. Mr. Sacre, the company's engineer from Manchester, and Mr. Hargreaves, the district superintendent, were telegraphed for, and the latter remained on the spot during the whole of Sunday night and Monday, with an immense staff of men. The passenger traffic was exchanged from one side of the block to the other, and the goods traffic to the north was worked by arrangement with the Great Northern Company, via Gainsborough and Doncaster. The cutting is composed of loose blue clay, and the line is protected by a strong high wall where the accident occurred. It is thought that three or four days must elapse before the line is cleared and traffic can be resumed. The embankment was about 50ft. high.

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THE MASSACRE AT PANTIN.

The interest in this great crime is on the wane. No new fact has been elicited, and the retrospective details given by the papers present but few features of leading interest beyond those we publish below.

The *Débats* says:—

"M. Douet d'Arcey continued yesterday at the Palais de Justice the investigation concerning the crime at Pantin; no new facts have, however, been discovered concerning Jean Kinck or the accomplices of Troppmann. We have only one incident to mention—The detective police have obtained information that the instruments used in the perpetration of the murders were not those purchased of the ironmonger in the Rue de Flandre. Troppmann appears to have bought the shovel at a shop on the Quai de La Tournelle, and the pickaxe in the Faubourg St. Martin. The two dealers were interrogated yesterday. The police are said to be on the traces of Troppmann's accomplices. No witnesses have yet been heard, the examining judge being occupied in reading the letters or documents recently seized at Paris, Guebwiller, Cernay, and Havre. M. Claude, chief of the detective service, and M. Souvras, one of his principal agents, had a long interview with Troppmann yesterday at Mazas. M. Douet d'Arcey will continue his investigation to-morrow in the examining judge's office at the cellular prison."

We read in the *Seir*:—

"From some words which fell from Troppmann in his prison, the apprehensions conceived concerning the elder Kinck's fate are well founded, as he was murdered between Brussels and Guebwiller. The assailants, not finding in his possession the sum which they hoped for, determined to proceed to Paris and entice there the rest of the family, the design being to seize on the money which they might bring with them. The dealer who sold the implements which served to dig Gustave Kinck's grave has been discovered, and was examined this day. One of our friends, whose veracity we can guarantee, was passing yesterday in the Rue Moreau (12th arrondissement), when his attention was attracted by a crowd gathered around a drunken man, who was insulting the police agents who arrested him. Our friend had the curiosity to follow the man to the station house, and heard him cry out, 'You will never make me believe that Kinck murdered his wife; I was playing at billiards with him a week ago.' That assertion would have been without importance had not the individual been found to be wearing a shirt, the sleeve of which was rolled up his arm to conceal marks of blood. He was apparently about 25 years of age."

The *Figaro* gives the following:—

"A telegraphic despatch from Cernay states that the father of Troppmann is completely prostrated by the accounts published of his son's crime. He has had a letter written to him, begging him, in the name of all his family whom he has plunged into desolation, to disclose the names of his accomplices. The letter must have arrived in Paris this morning. If there still remains a human sentiment in the heart of Troppmann, there is reason to hope that this direct appeal of his parents will induce him to complete his confession. If the letter should produce no effect, he will be confronted with his mother, for whom he professes a sincere affection. However painful such efforts may be to his family they are necessary. But every one must be pained on thinking of the grief suffered by the poor mother."

The evening papers of Thursday last week asserted that the body of a man which had been identified as that of Kinck, senior, had been discovered between Guebwiller and Bollwiller; death had been caused by strangulation.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Paris, Oct. 1, evening. The rumour that the body of Kinck, senior, has been discovered is without foundation. The *Gaulois* of this evening publishes a telegram from Guebwiller announcing the arrest of the father of Troppmann. Troppmann's mother arrived yesterday at Paris.

The *Droit* supplies the following latest news.

"The statement that the body of Jean Kinck has been discovered is now proved to be a fabrication, and there is not more truth in the account of the arrest of Troppmann's father given by an evening journal. Although the murderer still persists in accusing the Kincks, father and son, of complicity in the crime, he is now less positive in his affirmation, and his audacity appears to be yielding in presence of the discoveries made by the authorities. We therefore still maintain the opinion we have already expressed, that the eight persons composing the Kinck family were murdered by Troppmann alone. Facts recently brought to light confirm the opinion."

Fresh examinations of Troppmann took place on Saturday at the prison of Mazas, and lasted nearly four hours. The accused did not hesitate to recognise the ironmongers who had sold to him the shovel, pickaxe, and other implements; he, however, maintains that he had bought them for John Kinck. Troppmann replied without embarrassment to the questions put to him. The *Figaro* publishes a letter from a correspondent in London who appears to have been endeavouring to obtain there traces of Troppmann and his supposed accomplices. He writes that a young Frenchman, answering the description of the murderer, was seen between the 8th and 12th of September by several persons, and who told them that he had come to make inquiries respecting a vessel bound for America, as he intended to go there with two friends at the end of the month. On the 26th or 27th also a Frenchman called on the keeper of a hotel near Leicester-square, and, apparently in great terror, offered the master a sum of money to take him on board some ship leaving immediately for any country except France. The hotel keeper, on consulting a newspaper, found that the only vessel leaving that day was the Rotterdam steamer, to which he conducted him, and then communicated with the French Consul. Two other Frenchmen were also seen about the 28th, looking for a vessel bound for America. One was a tall, athletic individual, of about 40, and who had papers showing that he was an engineer's turner; the other, who was short in stature, had the license of a cab-driver.

The funeral of the eight victims took place on Saturday morning at Turcoing. An immense crowd awaited the arrival of the train at the station, which was hung with black. The mayor, municipal council, and the local authorities were present and joined in the procession to the church. All labour in the town had been for the moment suspended, and the number of persons assembled from the neighbouring localities, and who lined the streets

through which the cortege passed, is estimated at 50,000. The coffins were carried by bearers, that of the mother in front, and followed by the others in the order of their age. Each coffin was also preceded by a child bearing a black cross on which was inscribed the name and age of the victim. The relatives of the family who followed were 28 in number. The ground in the cemetery has been given by the municipality, which also took to its charge all the expenses of the interment; a public subscription has also been opened to raise a monument over the tomb. When the coffins were lowered into the grave funeral orations were pronounced by M. Dausse, Secretary-General of the Prefecture, and by M. Jules Brame, deputy for the circumscription in which Turcoing is situated. The latter, in his address, asked pardon of the memory of Gustave for the suspicion which for a moment had been allowed to hang over him.

The only new facts in connection with the Pantin murder are the discovery of a correspondence between Troppmann and Kinck, sen., and of a valise belonging to the latter. It had been left early in December in the care of the station-master at Soultz, in Alsace, by two individuals one of whom is supposed to have been Troppmann, and the other Kinck himself.

DEATH AND INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE SUPPOSED FENIAN COLONEL KELLY.

It will be in the recollection of the public that during the great Fenian excitement two men "Colonel" Burke and "Captain" Kelly, were being taken in a police van along the public road at Manchester, when the van was attacked, and Sergeant Brett was shot, Kelly and Burke escaping. Some time afterwards three men, named Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, were hanged for being concerned in the attack on the van and the murder of Sergeant Brett. Since that time Colonel Burke or Captain Kelly has not been heard of. On Thursday last week the police authorities at Scotland-yard received information that Captain Kelly was lying in the King's College Hospital. Two detectives who knew him well went to the Hospital, where they saw lying upon a bed in one of the wards a tall, stout, fair complexioned man, in a state of extreme prostration. They at once recognise him as the missing Kelly, or thought they did, and the result was that for a few days the greatest excitement prevailed. He said that his name was Edward Martin, and that he was a compositor. His clothes were searched, but no documents were found in any of the pockets. The detectives then proceeded to investigate the circumstances which had led to the missing prisoner being brought to the hospital, and they ascertained that late on Wednesday night he was in a cab in Vere-street, Clare-market, and, while he was leaning out of the window of it, the cab overbalanced and fell upon its side. He was dashed against the kerb stone, and his skull was fractured. He was at once picked up, and a young man, who had shortly before been seen in his company, and a policeman carried him to the hospital, where his brain was found to be protruding. The doctors gave no chance of his life being saved. On Sunday morning he died.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Langham, the deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquest on the body. By the wide-spread report that the deceased had been recognised by the detective police as Colonel Kelly, the inquest room was densely crowded, and a large crowd were assembled outside the hospital. There was a strong body of police also in attendance, under the command of Inspector Arnold and Sergeant Heald.

The jury having been sworn, and viewed the body, Michael Butler, 2, Vine-court, Whitechapel-road, shoemaker, having been sworn, said he had known the deceased for the last three years. His name was Edward Martin. He was a compositor and reader at the Queen's printers at Dalston. He lodged with him for three months at the end of 1866, and continued lodging with him occasionally ever since, and regularly since June last. Saw him last alive on Wednesday night between 9 and 10 o'clock at Vine-court. For the four years he had known deceased he had not been out of London. No one in particular came to visit him at Vine-court, and he had never known the deceased by any other name than Martin.

David Owens, of Pembroke-row, Dalston, said he was overseer at the Queen's printing-office, Shacklewell. Knew the deceased Edward Martin as being employed in their office since January, 1867, as a compositor and reader. He had never been absent from his employment since he had been engaged in their office. He had seen the deceased while alive in the hospital and seen the body since his death, and had not the slightest doubt of its being that of Edward Martin, the man who had been in his employ. He was a very steady and sober man, and witness had never heard him express any particular political opinions.

Herbert M'Donnell, an assistant draper, 2, Vine-court, Whitechapel, deposed that he knew the deceased from his lodging in the same house. On Wednesday evening he was with him in a cab, going to Mr. Butler's public-house in Great Wild-street, for the purpose of getting change for an Irish £1 note. On getting into Vere-street the cabman took the wrong turning, and the deceased leaned out of the window to direct the man the right way, when the cab suddenly turned over and threw deceased on his head on the pavement. He was picked up in an insensible state and conveyed to the hospital. The £1 note belonged to witness. Knew nothing about the deceased except as a lodger.

After some further evidence had been given, Nell Boyle, police-constable F 188, said he had assisted in bringing deceased to the hospital. When he got to the hospital he recognised him as a man he had met in Paris in the years 1866 and 1867. He was pointed to him as a man connected with the Fenian movement. He went by the name of Burke. He had met and seen the deceased in Paris about three times at a café. Witness was at that time in the French police. Had seen the body since death, and believed it was the body of the man he knew in Paris by the name of Burke. He would not swear to the fact, but fully believed it to be the body of the man going by the name of Burke. He (witness) came to London in 1868, and had never seen the deceased in this country until the evening of Wednesday last.

Inspector Thompson, F Division, said that on receiving a report from the last witness he went to the hospital, and in the presence of the surgeon examined the body of the deceased, which exhibited similar marks to those described to exist on the body of Kelly, who was in custody at Manchester in 1867. He also produced a letter received at 2, Vine-court, yesterday morning, addressed to Edward Martin, and

which had come from Kilkenny under date October 2. It was signed "Honor Martin."

Superintendent Williamson, of the detective police, said he knew the man called Colonel Kelly who had been in custody at Manchester. He also knew the man called Burke or Deasy, who was also in custody at Manchester. He had seen the body of the deceased, and it was decidedly neither that of Kelly nor Burke. The body had been seen by Corydon, the Fenian informer, who could not recognise it as that of either of those persons.

Mr. Fitzgerald, house surgeon, deposed that the deceased was admitted on Wednesday night, suffering from a severe fracture on the skull. An operation was performed, but the deceased never rallied, and died from his injuries at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Coroner having remarked that the identity of the deceased had been clearly proved as Edward Martin, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A STEAM boiler exploded on Friday at an agricultural fair near Indianapolis, in Indiana. Nineteen persons were killed and nearly 100 injured.

On Monday morning, owing to a dense fog which hung over the river, the navigation was almost entirely stopped. Several collisions occurred below London Bridge, and a boat containing a man and boy was run down. The boy was drowned. Tuesday also was marked by a dense fog.

DEATH OF A SCOTCH SHIRMAN.—Charles Wallis, a scene shifter at the Britannia Theatre, went to the theatre on Friday while drunk, and later in the evening was found dead at the foot of the "flics," from which he is supposed to have fallen. An inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

A PLOUGHMAN named Ryan, who had been placed in Cashel gaol, on suspicion of having knowledge of the murder of the stonebreaker M'Grath, at Ardmoyle, on the 11th September, has hanged himself from the window of his cell with a leather belt which he wore. It is believed that he committed suicide in remorse for having given information respecting the murder.

A DESPERATE affray took place at an early hour on Saturday morning between two constables and a gang of poachers on the grounds of Sir H. M. Feilden, at Feniscowles, near Blackburn. One of the constables, named Barber, was dreadfully injured—so much so, indeed, that he is hardly expected to recover; while one of the poachers, who is in custody, received wounds of a very serious nature.

STICKING IN THE MUD.—At Liverpool on Sunday a drunken woman jumped off the pier into St. George's Basin, but the water being low, fell into the mud instead of into the water. A Spanish sailor jumped in after her and also stuck fast, and another sailor, who went to his companion's assistance, after wading through the mud for some distance, became in his turn firmly embedded. With some difficulty the three were rescued by means of ropes.

A MAN named Richard Lord, formerly a manufacturer near Rochdale, is in the custody of the police of that town charged with swindling a Scotland manufacturing firm. He had duped a girl into marriage with him, and it was upon her discovery, after he had disposed of her savings, that he had a wife living, and that he was about to victimize another woman, that he was surrendered to the police, who had been looking for him for some time on the other charge.

A VELOCIPEDIST named William Jones, son of a builder living at Bradmore, near Wolverhampton, lost his life in that town on Saturday night last. On turning a sharp corner his velocipede came in contact with a Great Western Railway waggon; he was knocked down, and, one of the wheels passing over his chest, he died in a few minutes. Deceased was nineteen years of age, and has a brother whose arm was broken a few weeks ago by a fall from a velocipede. No blame is attributed to the waggoner.

SINGULAR FIRE AT HOLLOWAY.—A fire took place on Monday night at Holloway under very singular circumstances. A family who had taken a new house in Franchise-street, Durham-road, had a quantity of furniture taken into the house, which in the evening was locked up and left untenanted. There had been no fires lighted in the house, and no lights had been used. A fire, however, broke out, and before it was put out the upper part of the building was entirely destroyed. No explanation can at present be given of the cause of the fire.

A MAN CRUCIFYING HIMSELF.—A workman of Chateau-Thierry, France, aged 40, attempted a few days ago while labouring under a religious monomania, to crucify himself. He was found lying in a garret with his feet and one hand nailed to a cross, which he had made with some old rafters. He had also pierced the other hand but was of course unable to entirely carry out his intention. He was removed to an hospital, and is likely to recover. The nails which he had used were similar to those represented in paintings and images as having been employed in the crucifixion of our Saviour.

THE Whiteboy form of outrage seems to be reviving in Tipperary. The house of Mr. Robert Hemphill, of Springhill, near Clonmel, has been attacked by a party of four men searching for arms. Two men, probably of the same party, disguised, entered the house of a collier near Hollyford, in the same county, and beat the occupier and his wife. The man received fourteen dangerous cuts on the head from cudgels having iron ferules, and the woman was also cut on the head. These people will give no information as to their assailants, fearing to be called "staggs," or informers, by their neighbours.

At Dig Moor, near Wigan, a farmer, named Brown, got mad drunk after being present at the laying of the foundation stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel. He thereupon seized the poker and began to beat some farm labourers who were drinking with him. All of them made their escape, except Ashton, who was beaten by Brown most unmercifully about the head with the poker until he was lifeless. The sight of the dead body does not appear to have made any impression upon Brown, or even to have sobered him, for he obtained a white sheet, which he threw round him to represent a surplice, and taking a book he pretended to read the Burial Service over the remains.

FATAL COLLISIONS IN THE CHANNEL.—A terrible collision, causing the loss of nine lives, occurred early on Friday morning in the Channel, just off the Lizard Point. The accident took place between the brig Sea Spray, of Shoreham, and the Italian barque Nicolo Secondo, from Shields, with

coals, for Genoa. It appears that the vessels were crossing each other, when, through an error committed on board the *Nicola*, she was put right across the course of the brig, which cut her down, the unfortunate barque sinking instantly. Captain Cavaasa and eight seamen went down with her, and were drowned. Two of the crew were saved by the brig's boat. After the disaster the *Sea Spray* immediately bore up for this port, arriving here this evening.

The Austrians are really unfortunate in their ships of war. It is but a short time back that the *Radetzky* blew up off Lissa, and all on board perished save some eighteen or twenty out of 200; and now the boiler of the *Volcan*, an old corvette, has exploded, killing eleven men and scalding and wounding many more. Admiral Togo is making immense exertions to introduce order and discipline into the fleet. He is a man above all favouritism, and influenced solely by the good of the service; but there will be much to be done ere he can eradicate a certain carelessness, a sort of happy-go-lucky indolence, that have long prevailed in this navy, and which lead them to suppose that accidents are necessary attendants on all naval operations, and that it is manly and courageous to make as little of them as possible.

The inquest on the seven persons who perished in the fire at Baywater was begun on Monday, and after several witnesses had been examined, was adjourned for a week. Mrs. Tetheridge, her eldest daughter, and a little girl, together with some of the neighbours, the policemen, and the firemen, were examined, but none could throw any light on the origin of the fire. It appeared that several pounds of fireworks had been kept on the premises, but the wife knew nothing of them, and the daughter always sold them under the direction of her father. With regard to the charge of delay in attendance which has been brought against the fire brigade, the firemen stated that they were on the spot eight minutes after the explosion, but other persons declared that nineteen minutes had elapsed before an engine made its appearance. The coroner exonerated the firemen from any blame in the matter.

SAD FATALITY AT CAYENNE.—Advice from the French islands bring intelligence of a serious accident in the town of Cayenne on the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. It appears that there was a display of fireworks on a spot to the eastward of the Government-square, which is close to the magazine and to the wooden buildings of the hospital. The fireworks had been lighted, when some sparks fell on the warehouse wherein a large number were stored, and instantaneously hundreds of squibs and about a dozen bombs ignited, and flew in all directions amongst a dense crowd of people. It was a terrible moment; a tremendous cry of distress arose, and piercing was the general shout as the fireworks fell here and there. The people's clothes took fire, they were thrown down, trampled upon, crushed, and frightfully injured; 20 persons, including women and children, were horribly burnt, and 30 other persons were more or less wounded. The victims were taken to the hospital, and many had since died. One woman lost her two sons, an artilleryman has been struck blind, and several were still in a critical condition.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A serious carriage accident took place in Cheltenham on Monday evening, by which Mrs. Robert Chapin, a lady well known in the county, together with her coachman, met with severe injury. Mrs. Chapin is an excellent horsewoman, and on several occasions has distinguished herself with the Cotswold, Berkeley, and Badminton hunts. On Monday afternoon she went with her husband in a brougham, drawn by a pair of horses, to the Midland station, from whence Mr. Chapin left by the train for York. On returning up Winchcomb-street, from some cause or other (it is thought from shying at a truck covered with placards), the horses bolted. In endeavouring to stop them the coachman was pulled off the brougham, and Mrs. Chapin then jumped from the brougham; and in falling both sustained severe injuries. The horses continued their course until they reached the Prestbury turnpike gate, more than half a mile from the spot, against which they came in contact with tremendous force. One of the horses were so injured that it had to be killed immediately. The other is severely injured.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A distinguished Belgian civil engineer, M. Du Pré, committed suicide at Antwerp on Friday. He purchased a revolver only half an hour previously of a gunsmith in the town, before whom he loaded the weapon with the most perfect self-possession, and without betraying any emotion which could permit the shopman to suppose that he contemplated such a deed. He then proceeded towards the fortifications, and after taking off his hat and placing it in his pocket-book, watch, and a free railway pass bearing his name, he sat down on the brink of the moat, discharged the pistol into his mouth, and fell back into the water. Although death must have been instantaneous, when he was taken out a few minutes later the head was in no way disfigured, and the features were perfectly composed; a few drops of blood only were observed on his lips. M. Du Pré occupied a very high rank in his profession; he was a director of several companies, and in 1867 acted as Belgian commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. In his pocket-book were found three drafts to his order for a sum of 50,000*fr.* For some time past he had resided in Paris, where he was well known and highly esteemed.

SUICIDE BY STARVATION.—A singular case of suicide by starvation has been investigated by Mr. Richards, at the Leigh Hay Tavern, Mile-end New-town, where an inquest was held on the body of Robert Hill, a weaver, 47 years of age. Mary Hill, mother of the deceased, said that he was until recently living with her at No. 6, Eastward-street, Bethnal-green. He then went to live with a young woman, but upon getting out of work and falling into poverty she said that she would leave him, and he became almost beside himself with grief and anger. Some six weeks ago while walking with witness in the Whitechapel-road he got into a great passion and swore that he would never eat food again. He kept his word, and would neither eat nor drink. As he became weak and ill he had to be removed to the workhouse. Dr. A. M. Champneys said that when the deceased was offered food he would take it and throw it at the other patients in the ward. Nothing could induce him to partake of food, and means had to be taken to administer nourishment forcibly. This, however, was not sufficient to support nature, and he died of starvation gradually. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased starved himself to death while in a state of unsound mind."

BRAWLING IN A CHURCHYARD.—At the Shirehall, Nottingham, on Saturday, an elderly woman named Hannah Wood, was summoned for creating a disturbance in the churchyard

at Stapleford, Notts, on Sunday last. The charge was made by the vicar of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Budd, under the 22nd and 23rd Vict. c. 32, which relates to brawling in churchyards. It appears that about three weeks ago the plaintiff baptised privately the child of the defendant's daughter, an infant about 15 months old. A short time afterwards the child's mother died, and was buried in Stapleford churchyard. Subsequently the child died also, and on its being taken to be buried by its father and grandfather the rev. gentleman refused to admit it into the church, on the ground that it had not been publicly baptised. The defendant then put the infant into its mother's grave, and Mr. Budd came up and began to read the latter part of the burial service. The woman then commenced screaming, and called the clergyman a vagabond and other names, creating such a disturbance that he was compelled to return to the church, leaving the burial service unfinished. The rev. gentleman said one reason why he brought the charge was to encourage public baptism, as many of the inhabitants of the parish allowed their children to grow up unbaptised. The magistrates consulted for some time, and ultimately stated that they had no alternative but to convict. They could not go into the question of Mr. Budd refusing to take a corpse into the church. A penalty of 5*s.* would be inflicted.

LAW AND POLICE.

Two young men named Coppin and Smith were fined 5*s.* each at the Southwark police-court for driving velocipedes on the pavement in Union-street, Borough.

"BORROWING A CAR."—At the Westminster police-court on Tuesday, a man named Westhall was charged with stealing a horse and cab which was standing outside a public-house while the cabman was inside getting a glass of ale. His defence was that he had "a wife and four children, and merely took the cab to earn a shilling or two with it." He was remanded.

At Bow-street sixteen boys and young men were charged with throwing stones, and other similar riotous conduct on Westminster-bridge and the Thames Embankment on Sunday night. Mr. Flower in most cases bound the defendants over in their own recognizances to ensure their good behaviour for the future. In others a small fine was inflicted, and a few of the younger boys were discharged with a caution.

CLAIM FOR RACING DEBTS.—An application was made on Tuesday to Mr. Allen, chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor James, concerning claims for racing debts on the late Marquis of Hastings's estate, amounting to about £10,000. The Chief Clerk said he should give till the 22nd to file evidence in support of claims; and that would allow time for those to be replied to in time for the hearing on the 2nd of November.

A man named Sullivan was charged at the Lambeth police-court with travelling in a third-class carriage on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway from Ludgate-hill to the Elephant and Castle without a ticket and refusing to pay the fare, which is twopence. Mr. Elliott said he did not think a man ought to be locked up all night for twopence, and ordered the prisoner to pay the fare, and then discharged him.

STEALING PLANTS FROM BATTERSEA PARK.—At the Wandsworth police-court a boy named William Jackson, was charged with stealing a geranium plant from a bed in Battersea Park. A woman who had committed a similar offence was let off about an hour before with a caution, and the prisoner, who heard the caution, went to the same bed and took the plant. He was fined 5*s.* in addition to 4*s.*, the value of the geranium. Mr. Legham explained to the mother of the boy that he was sorry for her, but it was quite necessary that such practices should be stopped.

"SHOOTING THE MOON."—James H. Merrifield was summoned for clandestinely removing his furniture from a house in the Lavender-road, Battersea, of which John Holder was the landlord, after two quarters' rent were due.—It was proved that the value of the goods removed was about £30.—Mr. Dayman explained to the defendant that he was liable to pay double the value of the goods, which would amount to £60, but he had the power to reduce the penalty. He then ordered the defendant to pay £20, and in default of distress to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

The October quarter sessions for Middlesex commenced on Monday morning at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell. The calendar contains the names of eighty-two prisoners for trial. Seventy-two are indicted for felony and ten for misdemeanour. The offences charged are assaulting the police in the execution of their duty, being found by night in possession of house-breaking implements without lawful excuse, embezzlement, watch robberies from the person, robbery from the waiting-room of the London and North Western Railway, stealing £100 from the Gas Light and Coke Company, maliciously wounding, &c., &c.

LIBELLIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.—At the Wandsworth police-court an application was made for summonses against two photographers for taking a "libellous photograph" of a gentleman who had given evidence in a charge against a medical man which excited considerable local interest. The magistrate asked how the photograph was obtained. It was stated that the gentleman said to one of the photographers, who had made use of it. Mr. Dayman said there was a lady in the photograph, was that a likeness also? The applicant said it was, but he only appeared on behalf of the gentleman. Mr. Dayman asked what was the publication relied upon. The applicant said that the photographer placed it in a case outside his shop. The summons was granted.

SINGULAR CASE.—At the Birmingham police-court on Monday a girl named Florence Walton, aged sixteen, was charged with being destitute. She was found wandering about the streets at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and she stated that she had been detained as a prisoner for three weeks in a Roman Catholic convent in Lowe-street. Inquiries were made and it was ascertained that the girl had been in the convent, having stated that she had attended a ritualistic church and wished to become a Roman Catholic. She had escaped through a window, on being reprimanded for some impropriety of conduct by the lady superior; but the convent authorities denied that there was any necessity for her leaving in that way, as she was perfectly free to go when she pleased. The case was remanded.

ANOTHER VACCINATION SUMMONS.—Mr. Anthony Would, of Trinity-street, Greenwich, was summoned at the Greenwich police-court, for refusing to have his child vaccinated. He said he refused to have the child vaccinated because two other children of his had died after vaccine. Mr. Maude told him he was an imperfect judge as to whether his children had died from being vaccinated. Much wiser people had come to a different conclusion, and at present it was the law of the land that the operation should be performed. He should impose the full penalty of 20*s.* and costs, but if the defendant would promise to have the child vaccinated within a week payment would be repaid. The defendant said he was determined not to have the operation performed, and would pay the fine and costs.

THE GRENVILLE-MURRAY CASE.—At the Marlborough-street police-court Mr. John Hill, of the Prince Alfred Hotel, Maidenhead, and the Flying Horse, Oxford-street, one of Mr. Grenville-Murray's bail, charged a policeman named Rosekelly, one of the summoning officers of the court, with a "violation of duty." Mr. Hill stated that he knew nothing of Mr. Grenville-Murray, and was only induced to become bail for him by the solicitation

Rosekelly, who told him that Mr. Murray was "the brother-in-law of the Duke of Buckingham." The bail, on Mr. Murray's failing to appear, was estreated. Mr. Knox said that he wished that all officers connected with that court would say in cases of bail that it was no business of theirs. On the question of law he should, on the evidence, have dismissed the summons; on the question of facts he must consider it an open question. The summons was then dismissed.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.—A man living in the King's-road, Chelsea, stated at the Westminster police-court that he had many years kept a very respectable house and let a part of it. He had unfortunately got a tenant, paying 4*s.* 6*d.* per week, who had quarrelled with his wife and beat her, and some ill-natured neighbour had circulated a report that he (the applicant) caused the disturbance by beating his wife. He wished to know what he had better do. Mr. Selfe told him to get rid of his lodger. The applicant asked what he was to do if his lodger refused to go. Mr. Selfe said applications of this kind were being made repeatedly, and people seemed to be ignorant of the A B C of the law of landlord and tenant. The applicant must give his lodger notice to quit; if he did not do so, give him notice to appear at that court, and then an order would be made upon him to quit.

AN OMNIBUS SQUABBLE.—At the Southwark police-court Frederick Stone, the proprietor and driver of a three-horse omnibus running between Tooting and the City, was summoned for careless driving and willfully damaging an omnibus belonging to Mr. Walter Nightingale, the well-known omnibus proprietor. The defendant has recently put on an omnibus to run in opposition to Mr. Nightingale's vehicles. About half-past ten on the night of the 23rd ult. Mr. Nightingale's omnibus was going along Newington-causeway nearly full of passengers, followed closely, as usual, by the defendant's. A stoppage took place, owing to a third omnibus being in the way, and the defendant drove up against the rival omnibus, sending it against the other, doing considerable damage to both. The magistrate fined the defendant 20*s.* and costs, in addition to £7 13*s.* damage done to Mr. Nightingale's omnibus. He was allowed a fortnight to pay.

The American papers give an account of a most disagreeable child living at Walpole, New Hampshire. The boy, they state, is eleven years old, and is extremely vicious and headstrong; so much so, indeed, that on the 4th inst. he entered a room where old Mrs. Sparhawk, his grandmother, was sitting with a Mrs. Starkweather, and shot the former lady dead with a small revolver so quickly that Mrs. Starkweather could not tell who fired the shot. The day after the murder a large number of people visited the house. The boy was the most unconcerned person present. He mingled with the visitors and talked about his grandmother, all the time "whittling with a jack-knife as indifferently as possible." All the day on Sunday he denied having any knowledge of the affair, but on Monday, at the inquest, with true childish candour he confessed he was the murderer, adding apologetically that he wanted to get "the old critter out of the way." It seems that Master Sparhawk had planned the murder for a month, and that matters were brought to a crisis by a few words he had with his aged relative on the previous day concerning the duty of obedience.

A DISORDERLY BEAR.—Performing bears and their masters have been giving a great deal of trouble lately to the police and the magistrates in various parts of the country. At the Tiverton police-court, Giovanni Rossi, an Italian, has been charged with assaulting a lodging-house keeper. The defendant and another man went to her house with a performing bear which was put in a stable for the night. In the morning it was found that the animal had killed two rabbits, and knocked down part of a wall. The complainant demanded compensation. The defendant agreed to pay for the rabbits, but refused to pay 4*s.* for the damage to the building. The complainant was going to get assistance, when defendant knocked her down and kicked her. He then had a conversation with the other man in language unintelligible to her, and presently he brought the bear upon the scene. Bruin was unmuzzled and held a stick. Defendant intimated that the animal was equal to forty policemen, and would clear the house on the shortest notice. Of course the defendant was now master of the situation, and was allowed to depart without paying the money, but he was subsequently apprehended by the police, and after much trouble brought back to Tiverton. He was fined £1 and costs, which he paid.

A TAILOR SENT TO PRISON.—At the Guildhall Raphael Green, a tailor, was charged with illegally disposing of a quantity of cloth which had been given to him to make up into coats. Messrs. Samuels, of Ludgate-hill, had given the prisoner cloth sufficient for 44 coats, and the value of which was about £40 or £50. He afterwards absconded, and it was found that he had pawned some of the cloth. He was arrested at Bristol, and the materials for 23 coats and 6 made up were found in his possession. In reply to questions put by the prisoner's solicitor, the foreman to the Messrs. Samuels said that if the workpeople were five minutes late with their work they had to take it back and bring it the next work day. The solicitor said this rule was the cause of the prisoner's misconduct. He employed men to work for him, and was late with his work and had to bring it back again; his men were clamorous for money, he had none to give them, and in a moment of indignation he pledged some of the property. He then became frightened at what he had done, and fled. Alderman Owen fined him a shilling for the offence, and £10, the value of the missing goods, or in default one month's hard labour.

ONE of our eccentric countrymen has been astonishing the Germans. He made his appearance recently at Mayence in a small yacht, en route for Egypt. On arriving at this quaint old town, he endeavoured to proceed up the Mein, a small stream which joins the Rhine at this place, but met with an unexpected difficulty. The water was so shallow that he could not navigate it, but nothing daunted, he had the little vessel drawn from the water and mounted on three waggons. Seated in his yacht he thus rode by railway to Bamberg, at which town he launched it in the Canal de Mein. From thence he will have plain sailing, his route being the Canal de Mein, Danube, Black Sea, the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, arriving at Alexandria in time to witness the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

A CASE of cochineal insects has just arrived at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, from the Canary Islands (presented to the society by Messrs. Wetherill, Quintas, and Co.). The cactus plants on which the insects are feeding are considered to be the finest yet imported, and the insects themselves appear remarkably healthy. Although not an object of much beauty, it is highly interesting, especially, as the male insects, which are rarely seen even in their native country, are in abundance. The pretty, lively, little fellows contrast curiously with the shapeless, wingless, and apparently legless females, which are exactly like small "blue pills" rolled in flour and attached to the plant. The climate of England differing so much from that of the Canaries, it has been found extremely difficult to keep in good health the cochineal imported last year; a few, however, remained during the winter, and these have produced young this summer.

GREAT FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BAYSWATER.

At ten minutes to three o'clock on Friday morning, last week, a fearful explosion took place at No. 69, Moscow-road, Bayswater, resulting in the immediate death of two adult persons and five children. The occupier of the premises named was Mr. Tetheradge, who, in addition to carrying on the business of confectioner, sold fireworks and other combustibles. The front of the shop was blown out with dreadful violence, and the house, which was occupied by thirteen persons, was the next moment in flames. Mr. Tetheradge, who is an invalid, contrived to creep from his bedroom to the top of the stairs, and, after rolling down them, was rescued by the next door neighbour. His wife and three of his children were saved in a similar manner, only in their case the rescuers were the police of the X division, who evinced great bravery at this startling emergency. Three members of Mr. Tetheradge's family were hopelessly caged in by the flames, and met with a speedy death. The upper portion of the house was occupied by a widow, Mrs. Jack, and three of her children, one of whom was a schoolmaster at some parochial school in the country, and had come up to London to spend his Michaelmas holidays with his mother. The screams which came from the apartments occupied by this family were tremendous, and the scene was rendered more horrible from the fact that no human help could avail in saving them. After the lapse of a few minutes the shrieks subsided, and it was then known that their dreadful fate was sealed. The catastrophe occupied but a very short time. Five of the survivors were welcomed into various houses in the neighbourhood. Mr. Tetheradge was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and the

property in that locality was purchased before constructing their western branches. The house in question contained five rooms and a shop. The tenant, Tetheradge, being nearly bed-ridden with rheumatic gout, earned a livelihood for his wife and five children by selling newspapers, sweets, toys, fireworks, and general stationery. The front and one of the back rooms of the house was let off to a poor widow named Jack, and her two sons and a daughter, who with a servant girl gave a total of twelve inhabitants in all. Fortunately for her, the eldest daughter of Mr. Tetheradge was away from home, or she, in all probability, would have shared the fate of her younger brothers and sister. As it was, there were eleven persons in the house at the time of the fire, seven of whom were sacrificed. Mr. Tetheradge, his wife, a child, and the servant girl escaping unhurt, so far as the fire was concerned, but deprived of their children and everything they possessed in the shape of furniture, money, and clothing. No cause was assigned for the origin of the fire, for at half-past two everything was safe, and at five minutes to three the house was in flames. This appears the more surprising when it is remembered that Mr. Tetheradge, owing to his invalid condition, slept in the back parlour, next the shop. This is the poor fellow's own version of the sad affair:—"I cannot in any way account for the fire. Owing to the great pain I suffer from rheumatism I am scarcely able to move, and never by any chance slept throughout the night. Up to half-past two this morning I had not shut my eyes. All was then safe and as usual. I think I then fell into a dose, from which I was aroused by a hissing noise, and some smoke coming through a broken window in the parlour door. I at once called to my wife, who was sleeping in the back room upstairs, with my

which terrible interval the voices of his three children appealing for help had been silenced in death. It is thought that Mrs. Jack and her two sons and daughter were suffocated while sleeping.

In order to allay the excitement prevailing in the neighbourhood of this sad calamity as soon as possible, it was the intention of Dr. Hardwicke, deputy-coroner for Central Middlesex, to open the coroner's inquisition at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon; but Dr. Lankester, who was at Bristol attending the Congress of Social Science, having been telegraphed to on the subject, deeming it advisable to hold the inquest himself, appointed it for three o'clock on Monday afternoon. Nothing, however, of importance, beyond that stated above, was elicited.

THE THAMES (AUCKLAND) GOLD-FIELDS.

The increasing importance and richness of the New Zealand gold-fields is confirmed. A large number of claims on the Thames Gold-field have proved exceedingly rich of late. The success of the Long Drive claim, however, is worthy of being specially chronicled. First fairly to work in April, it turned out up to the end of June 6375oz. 7dwt. of gold. The quantity of silver in the Thames gold is very large, so that the duty-paid value of this large yield is only estimated at something under £17,000. The total capital involved is, however, only £4,000 (paid up), so that the proportionate return is decidedly of an exciting character. The dividends paid in June alone amounted to £6,000. The shares, £3 6s. 8d. (paid up), stood at £65 when our last mail left Auckland. Prince Alfred and others of the Galatea's com-



VIEW OF CORINTH.—(SEE PAGE 115.)

remains of the seven killed were removed to the Paddington dead-house. Their names were—Elizabeth Tetheradge, aged years, Henry Tetheradge, 5, Edward Tetheradge, 3, Mrs. Jack, 52; Steward Jack, 28, Agnes Jack, 17, and Henry Jack, 14. Another account states that a police-constable had his attention directed to a small quantity of smoke pouring through the windows of the shop, and before he had time to spring his rattle, as if by magic, a loud explosion was heard, and every room in the house became on fire, and the roof fell. To render any assistance to those in the house at once became impossible, owing to the fury of the flames. The fire escape arrived in the course of a few minutes, but the conductor was unable to enter the building, owing to the flames which rushed through every window some distance across the road. Several engines belonging to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, including three land steamers, having arrived, the firemen found plenty of water flowing from the Grand Junction Company's mains. The brigade went to work in their usual intrepid manner, and were successful in saving the premises of Mr. Payne, of No. 70, and those of Mr. Parsons, of No. 68. The main body of the fire in the premises of Mr. Tetheradge could not be extinguished until the building might be said to be nearly destroyed. Mr. Palmer, the chief superintendent of the district, then proceeded with his men over the house, and discovered in the front bed-room three children and one adult, and upon going into the back room found three full-grown persons. They were burnt in a most shocking manner. There is not the least doubt that, being overcome by the fumes of sulphur, they fell an easy prey to the flames.

The scene of the disaster, Moscow-road, is a turning out of the Queen's-road, Bayswater, abutting on the walls of the Metropolitan Railway Company, by whom the whole of the

three dear children. My little girl, too, who was sleeping with me, screamed to her mother, but before she came down the shop was lighted up by the red and green fire I had on a shelf there. I succeeded in getting up, but I don't know how I did it, and then my wife came in and dragged me to the top of the stairs, and I rolled down into the back yard, and there I could hear my poor children calling for help. My wife then left me to rescue her children, but the smoke and flames prevented her reaching the room, and she came back in a frantic state to me and my dear child, who trembled by my side. There was no ladder or anything to put up to the window, or my darling children might have been saved. I heard the explosion when I was in the yard." The poor man here burst into tears, and after a time continued, "Thank God, my eldest girl had gone to sleep at a friend's, or she too would have been burnt." Again he wept and ejaculated at intervals, "Oh, they were darling children, sir. To think that I could not render them assistance, and save their lives. It is a sad affair, sir. I am left penniless, and am now without the means of earning a farthing. I don't know what I shall do." In answer to questions, he added "I had no gunpowder in my house. I bought 2lb. of red fire and 2lb. of green fire about a fortnight ago, and I kept it in a brown paper bag on a shelf in the shop. There were some squibs and crackers in the shop, and lots of newspapers and songs, and toys and such like things that I sold hanging about, so that the shop would be in a blaze in a moment. I can only account for the fire by imagining that the red fire ignited of itself. I am told it will do so if not properly made."

Tetheradge, it appears, remained in the back yard of the burning house until he was rescued by the police, during

pany purchased shares in this mine before they left Auckland at £50. Their reminiscences of New Zealand are, therefore, likely to be of the pleasantest character. On July 7, 2093oz. of gold were obtained from a parcel of specimens from this claim weighing only 550lb. Other yields of almost unparalleled richness have been obtained from the same claim; 2,036oz. 13dwt. of retorted gold were obtained from 460lb. of stone a few days after the above-mentioned magnificent yield. A perfect wall of gold, it is said, has been struck in Hunt's claim. Some rich ground has been opened on a river about 20 miles south of West Wanganui, and has attracted about 70 miners. It is said that a party of four men obtained 140oz. of rough gold in four days. Auriferous quartz has been discovered in several blocks in the Waitakerei district. The result of a crushing of quartz obtained at the Bay of Islands was very satisfactory, yielding on the average over 2½oz. to the ton. There seems a considerable prospect of a valuable gold-field being found in the Mawhenua district, about 40 miles from Oamaru. About 100 men are at work, and doing very well. Some very good specimens of auriferous quartz have been found. If any proof were wanted of the faith of the Aucklanders have in the Thames gold-fields, it is supplied by the fact that there are already formed 113 companies, with a paid up capital of nearly £1,000,000.—*New Zealand Examiner*.

DESTRUCTION OF A CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of British Columbia received on Sunday a telegram from Victoria, the capital of the colony, announcing the total destruction by fire of the Anglican Cathedral in that city.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the week that ended on Saturday, October 2, 4,447 births and 2,959 deaths were registered in London and in 13 other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1,000 persons living.

The annual rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1,000 in London, 22 in Edinburgh, and 24 in Dublin; 22 in Bristol, 20 in Birmingham, 28 in Liverpool, 23 in Manchester, 30 in Salford, 25 in Sheffield, 21 in Bradford, 25 in Leeds, 26 in Hull, 23 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 25 in Glasgow.

Scarlet fever was last week fatally prevalent in Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, as well as in London. The deaths

The deaths from zymotic diseases were 505, the corrected average number being 309. Six deaths from small pox, 20 from measles, 238 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus fever, 22 from enteric fever, 12 from simple continued fever, and 76 from diarrhoea were registered.

Fourteen hundred and forty-five deaths have been registered from scarlet fever during the last nine weeks, and the mortality from this disease was greater last week than any recorded for a considerable period. Of the total 238 deaths registered last week, 160 were those of children under 5 years of age, 74 of children above 5 and under 15 years of

A FEROCIOUS NOBLEMAN.

An act of disgraceful ferocity has just caused the greatest excitement at Brunn (Moravia). Towards seven o'clock in the evening of the 25th September, the people were returning from the races, and a considerable crowd had collected before the Neuhauser Hotel, where most of the sportsmen had alighted. Among the spectators was M. Muller, a draper, with his wife and child. They were close to the principal entrance to the building when Count Henry Hornspech, brother of Count Hornspech de Joslowitz, drove



OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS.—ST. FAITH'S DAY, OCTOBER 6th. (DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.)—(SEE PAGE 1495.)

referred to this disease during the week showed an annual death-rate equal to 4.3 per 1,000 persons living in Liverpool, 5.9 in both London and Leeds, and 3.3 in Sheffield.

In London the births of 1,076 boys and 1,043 girls, in all 2,119 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of 10 years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2,130.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 3,395. It was the 39th week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that year is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,318. The deaths in the present return exceeded by 77 the estimated number.

age, and 4 of persons aged 15 years and upwards. Sixteen cases were recorded in the west districts, 33 in the north, 28 in the central, 101 in the east, and 60 in the south districts.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of post office-order or stamps to the amount of 3s. 10d.—[Advt.]

up. Muller's child was unfortunately in the Count's way as he descended from his carriage, and instead of putting the little boy gently aside, the Count struck him in the face with a whip. As the father came to his son's defence, the Count said, "Be quiet, clodhopper, or I will strike you." An instant after the report of a pistol was heard, and Muller fell, struck by a ball which had penetrated the head, entering beneath the left eye. The furious crowd immediately prepared to inflict Lynchlaw on the aggressor, and the Count was with great difficulty rescued from its hands and conducted to prison. Hopes are entertained that Muller's wound will not prove mortal, but he will probably lose his eye.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Lord Mayor will open the Bunhill-fields burial-ground on October 14th, at three o'clock.

THE Leigh Hunt Memorial will be uncovered at Kensal-green cemetery on the 19th inst. by Lord Houghton.

THE Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Plymouth on Monday morning in the *Euchantress*, and during the day visited the Devonport and Keyham yards and the Stonehouse Marine Barracks.

THE Stockport Overseers have agreed to recommend an allowance of 20 per cent. to landlords who may be rated for small tenements under the new Assessment Act. In Stockport there are 6,000 such tenements.

MR. ALDERMAN FINNIS was robbed recently at Mayence railway station. He was hustled by a party of thieves, who surrounded him, completely rifled his pockets of purse, pocketbook, and passports, and then got clear off.

THE contest for Lord Mayor is virtually at an end. At the close of the poll on Friday afternoon Alderman Bosley had a majority of 792 over his opponent; and the chairman of the Lord Mayor's committee then announced that his lordship was no longer a candidate.

DR. GRUNSELBACH, Professor of the University of Upsal, in Sweden, has discovered the means, he says, of sending people to sleep for any required time, from minutes to years. Surely the doctor must have intensified the powers of some of our English clergymen and preachers.

THE Temple Church was reopened on Sunday for divine service, it having been closed for two months during the recess. The preachers were, in the morning, the Rev. C. N. Edgington, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; and in the afternoon, the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

A COURSE of lectures to women on natural science is about to be given at the South Kensington Museum by Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver. The lectures will commence in November. The fees will not exceed 1s. a lecture, with voluntary examinations, and the terms will be lower to schools and governesses.

MR. JAMES YOUNG, whose name is known chiefly as proprietor of certain paraffin oil works in Scotland, has presented 10,000 guineas for the permanent endowment of a chair of technical chemistry in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, with liberty to found scholarships and bursaries in connection therewith.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The question of converting a large portion of this hospital into a naval museum is now under the consideration of the Admiralty; and it has been suggested that Nelson's old ship, the *Victory*, now in Portsmouth Harbour, should be moored in the Thames, opposite the building, with easy access from the shore for visitors.

The toll-bars at the east end of Greenwich and at Charlton, on the Lower Woolwich road, were demolished on Friday last week, the trust having expired at twelve o'clock on the Thursday night. To commemorate the abolition, coloured fires were exhibited, and the toll-collections, as they left their posts, were saluted by a crowd with mingled cheers and jeers.

THE IMPERIAL GUARDIAN LIFE OFFICE.—A petition for the winding-up of the "Imperial Guardian Assurance Company" is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on the first day of petitions. This office was established in 1867. According to a recent parliamentary return, its nominal capital was £100,000, of which £12,450 was subscribed, and £2,810 paid up.

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—The North Sea herring fishery been prosecuted during the past week with varying success. One day, however, 44 boats landed cargoes at the Great Yarmouth wharf. The cargoes varied from one last to ten lasts (a last comprises 13,200 fish). Prices have ranged from £12 £24 per last, according to quality.

WE learn from the *Scotsman* that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is frequently to be seen practising on a bicycle near his residence at Warlingham. A more pleasing and graceful manner of spending the recess can hardly be imagined. No one suffers unless it is the eminent bicyclist himself, and we wish all members of Government would enjoy themselves during their holidays in equally harmless and inexpensive amusements.

TELEGRAM.—have been received at Lloyd's stating that Captain Grant, who was despatched to Suez with two experienced divers by the Salvage Association to recover if possible the £40,000 specie sunk in the wreck of the *Carnatic*, had obtained satisfactory information as to the wreck lying in a favourable position for salvaging operations. The forayard is visible above water, and some Arab divers have already brought up some copper from the wreck.

THAT the Norwegians are enterprising fishermen is well known. During the past summer they sent a small sloop from Hammerfest, up through the Walatze Straits, and along the coast of Siberia to the Gulf of Obi, fishing by the way, and with marked success; 238 walrus, 30 large seals and 3 white bears having been caught and killed. This result, in waters hitherto considered inaccessible for small craft, has led to the formation of a company which is to trade from Hammerfest to the Gulf, and send steamers up the Obi.

THE manufacture of cheese is carried on very extensively in New York, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and the returns from 224 factories in those states show that their aggregate product in 1869, ending August 1st, was 179,014 boxes, each weighing on an average 64.34 pounds. The daily make of these 224 factories is 4,768 boxes, or an average of 21 boxes each. It is estimated that there are in the United States and Canada 1,000 cheese factories, which produce 117,250 boxes a week in the busiest time, but as the season advances the yield gradually falls off about 2,000 boxes weekly.

As a companion to the spread of female education in India, we may report the decrease of monkey worship. It is considered ominous that Jugganath is this year left like a broken-down bullock-cart in the Grand Trunk Road near Calcutta, for want of willing hands to move his car; but the people in the south are stated to have struck against the sacred monkeys. It is rudely observed that this modern desire of the natives to deport monkeys from their towns and villages is rather a severe commentary on the anxiety of Europeans to claim origin from the monkey tribe. As there is more room for them here, perhaps the monkeys may come back to the homes of their ancestors.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Samuel Taylor Bloomfield, M.A., one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese of Peterborough. He was educated at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1808, having amongst his university contemporaries Sir Frederick Pollock, the late Baron Alderson, the late Mr. Justice Maule, the late Baron Platt, Professor Sedgwick, and Archdeacon Raymond. He was ordained in 1809, and was nominated in 1814 by the Duke of Rutland to the vicarage of Besbrooke, near Uppingham, which he held up to the time of his death. In 1854 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS IN BELGIUM.—The returns of the shooting at Liege show that the following Englishmen gained prizes:—110 metres. Citizen soldiers of all nations. (Highest possible score to be made, 21.) Mr. Knox, South Middlesex, 19; Mr. W. Newton, Lincolnshire, 18; Private Ivory, 19th Middlesex, 18; Captain Dismont, 19th Middlesex, 18; Private W. George, 18. There were 1,318 competitors. 225 metres. Arms of War. (Highest possible score 22.) Mr. J. Menzie, Glasgow, 19; Mr. J. B. Saw, London Rifle Brigade, 18; Mr. M. Morris, 18; Thomas Taylor, 18; Mr. Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade, 18; Lieutenant Purchase, Worcester, 18. There were 815 competitors.

THE French journals are filled with details and speculations concerning the recent Pantin murder, the victims and their family, and the family of Troppmann. One of the papers publishes a full account of his genealogy, explaining where his brothers and sisters are now settled, and to whom they are married; another gives a fac-simile of the last letter written by the assassin to his father, while a third presents its readers with an accurate fac-simile of the envelope which contained it, carefully reproducing the address and the stamps of the post-offices through which it passed. An illustrated paper gives pictures of the first discovery of a corpse by the peasant Langlois, and, in another place, of the pit with the six corpses lying in it, and persons engaged in clearing away the surrounding earth. Accurate representations of the scene of the murder have also been given in various prints.

A GREAT Scandinavian volunteer meeting has taken place at Horsens, on the eastern coast of Jutland. The Swedish volunteers, who are organized on the same principle as our own, and are 40,000 strong, were largely represented, under the command of M. Sohlman, Editor of the principal Swedish journal, the *Aftonbladet*. From Norway, which has a volunteer force of 10,000 men, twenty riflemen only were present, but though small in numbers they exceeded in skill most of their competitors, having won fifteen prizes. There were also 2,400 Danes, belonging to the military force formed by the law of 1867, which makes military service compulsory on every able-bodied Dane, but for a period of six months only. These six months' service men are formed into rifle battalions all over the country, and elect their own officers. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and several speeches were made advocating the political and military union of the Scandinavian States.

LICENSED BEGGARS.—A Scottish custom of by-gone days came again to light in the course of the evidence given by a Parliamentary Committee last Session—a system of licensed begging. Before the Scottish Poor Law Act of 1845 it was the custom in most of the burghs for the poor to go about on certain days in the week and get their half-penny or their penny at the different shops. It was a recognised mode of maintenance of paupers. Sometimes persons were struck off the roll of paupers relieved by the managers of the poor, and a badge or ticket was given to them as a license to ask alms within the parish; and the Act of 1672 directed that this "ticket" should be given if the contributions at the parish church were not sufficient to entertain persons unable through age or infirmity to work. But even without badges being regularly granted the paupers were allowed to beg on one or more days of the week in most towns. At St. Andrew's, in lieu of this licensed begging, which was found to be a daily annoyance, a box was carried through the town every Saturday for collecting alms for the poor.

SEVERAL matters connected with the case of the European Assurance Company came before Vice-Chancellor James on Saturday. An application was made on behalf of Mr. Crawford, who has petitioned for the winding-up of the company, for an order for an inspection of the books and papers. On the part of the directors a preliminary objection was raised that the petition itself was informal, and that the deed of the company provided that there should be no dissolution until after a general meeting of the shareholders. The Vice-Chancellor decided that a petition to wind-up a company could be heard in spite of any provisions in the deed to the contrary; but he refused to make the order for the production of books asked for by the petitioner. It would, he said, be hard upon companies if a shareholder was of right entitled to the production of books and papers. It was arranged, after some discussion, that the petition for winding-up should be heard on Wednesday week, and his honour released the company from the interim order he had previously made that the incoming premiums should be paid to a separate fund.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING on Sunday, delivered a discourse on the Pope's Syllabus at the pro-cathedral in Kensington. He expressed his belief that if the Pope had confined himself in the Syllabus simply to faith and morality in the ordinary personal sense of the word, very little would have been heard of it, but because his Holiness had pointed out and condemned all those errors in political philosophy which lay at the root of morals the world had been in uproar. Dr. Manning then went through the several points of the Syllabus, explaining and defending each of them. "The meaning of modern civilization," he said, "was a state of political society founded upon divorce, secular education, infinite divisions, and contradictions in matters of religion, and the absolute renunciation of the supreme authority of the Christian Church. The Pope in the Syllabus had invited those who are wandering from Christian civilization to what they call modern civilization to return again—to come back to Christian marriage, Christian education, Christian unity of faith and worship, and Christian submission to him who is the pastor of pastors. That was the meaning of the Syllabus."

THE officers and men of the Royal Engineer Train at Chatham, who are now undergoing instruction in what is now known as the "lasso exercise," were inspected on Chatham lines a few days ago by Major-General F. Murray. The object of the lasso exercise is to render assistance on any sudden emergency arising in the field. For this purpose each horse carries a long stout rope, coiled up, so as to be out of the way when not required to be used. The end of the rope is made fast to the saddle, and on the assistance of the horse being required to carry off any captured guns, to remove any waggons from rats, or other purposes, a hook at the end of the rope is made fast to the object to be removed, which is then dragged off the ground. At the inspection, a field-gun and ammunition wagon, which were supposed to need hasty removal from the field, were taken possession of by the Royal Engineer Train, who in less than a minute had six lassoes attached to each, while as many horses and their riders were galloping off the field with them, three horses remaining at the rear with their ropes, to prevent the too sudden descent of declivities. Various other exercises and manoeuvres were also performed by the lasso party.

IT is tolerably clear that "King Thomas I." now Duke of Genoa, is not to be allowed to take his seat quietly on the throne of Spain. His candidature is to be opposed by several Liberal deputies, but the most serious resistance is likely to come from the Republicans, who have published a protest against monarchy in any shape, and are mustering their forces throughout the country for a desperate struggle on behalf of Republican principles. The Republican volunteers of the town of Reuss have pronounced against the Government and declared their adhesion to the movement in Catalonia. They have cut the telegraph wires and stopped the trains. Great alarm prevailed on Sunday at Bejar. The populace endeavoured to set a prisoner named Peco and his accomplices at liberty. The civil governor, aided by the respectable classes, succeeded in restoring order. The Republican deputy Nogueras has organized a band in the province of Huesca. They have cut up the railway lines, and freed the prisoners in gaol. A band commanded by the deputy Joaritzo has been defeated in the vicinity of Martorelli by an armed column of troops. Agitation continues to prevail at Xeres and other towns of Andalusia. Serious events are apprehended, but Madrid is at present tranquil.

IN order to encourage the retirement of those of the established officials and clerks in the various departments at Chatham dockyard, an Admiralty circular has been issued announcing that in certain cases an additional number of years' service will be added to the time of the officers, in order to enable them to receive an increased rate of superannuation pay. The Treasury, if so desired, will also pay a certain amount in lieu of superannuation, the sum thus paid being at the rate of 5 per cent., or twenty years' purchase of the amount of superannuation. According to this scale, a superannuation allowance of £300 per annum would be com-

muted by the payment of a sum of £6,000, while other pensions would, if so wished, be dealt with in proportion. Only in some few cases will the vacancies thus created at Chatham dockyard be filled up, it being the intention of the Admiralty to amalgamate some of the departments at that establishment. At the commencement of the financial year there will be an amalgamation of the storekeeper's, accountant's, and cashier's departments. The storekeeper and accountant have a salary of £300 per annum each, and the cashier a salary of £500 per annum, each with an official residence in the dockyard, there being also a staff of established and hired clerks and writers attached to each of those departments.

THE sixteenth session of the Working Men's College will commence on Monday, October 25th, when the Principal, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., will deliver the inaugural address. Classes will be formed for the study of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Bookkeeping, French, German, Latin, Greek, English, Bible History, Botany, Physiology, the use of the microscope, drawing, and music. An elementary class will also be formed for instructions in the rudiments of Grammar and practice in Arithmetic. The adult school will be continued for students requiring still more elementary instruction. General lectures will be delivered on Saturday evenings during the session, those for the first term being:—"Way Law should be Studied in a Working Men's College," by Mr. Sheldon Amos, M.A., Professor of Jurisprudence at University College; two "On the Study of Language," by Mr. J. W. Hales, M.A.; two "On the Study of Physical Geography," by Mr. Alfred Bailey; "On the Study of French," by Mr. Eugene Oswald; and two "On the Business of," and "The Officers of," the House of Commons," by Mr. Reginald F. D. Palgrave. Six new class rooms are now in course of erection at an estimated cost of about £2,000; of this sum about £400 is still required.

FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last week the sixth annual session of this society was inaugurated in the lower room, Exeter-hall, in the presence of a numerous audience, in which, as may be conjectured, ladies constituted the majority. Dr. Edmunds presided; and the opening address was delivered by Dr. Drysdale, who commenced his discourse by enumerating the names of women in ancient and modern times who had been remarkable for learning, courage, and patriotism. He dwelt on the fitness of ladies not only for the medical profession but also for that of law, and added that it was a source of wonder that their deep emotional character had not been utilized for the priesthood. Although they might be less fitted than men for leading the lives of the soldier and sailor, he believed that if more women lived on board, many of our mercantile marine ships would possibly be made ere long more healthy as dwelling places for our sailors. The existence, too, of large quantities of obsolete soldiers was confessed on all hands to be fraught with danger to human health and happiness. It was in the department of hygiene, more particularly, that the co-operation of medical women was of advantage. Miss Nightingale's work on hospitals showed how much interest women took in such questions. In workhouses and among the poor the value of the services of educated medical women would be, he was convinced, far beyond any estimate they could form of it.

HOW PAUPERS ARE MADE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the particulars of the following cruel case; of oppression, to a contemporary:—A poor labouring man of the name of Baalham, residing in the parish of Weeley, in the Tendring union, Essex, had two sons. One died at an early age, leaving two children, who are now in the union workhouse; and the other son was accidentally drowned, leaving one child. This child the poor old grandfather took home, and has ever since maintained, allowing the mother to take a situation as a domestic servant. About 12 months since the guardians of the Tendring union summoned the grandfather to pay towards the support of the two children in the union workhouse; and, although he only earns on an average 16s. per week, and has no other means, the magistrates made an order upon him—the magistrates, I presume, being satisfied that a labouring man earning 16s. per week and having his wife and one orphan grandchild to support, was in the terms of the Act of Parliament, 43rd Elizabeth, "of sufficient ability" so to do; the magistrates, being also ex-officio guardians. At that time poor old Mr. Baalham memorialised the guardians, and also the Poor-law Board in London, the memorial being signed by nearly all the principal inhabitants of Weeley and its neighbourhood, asking for a remission of the order. That having no effect, I at that time sent you a short letter stating the facts, which you were kind enough to publish. Since that date no further action was taken by the guardians, until Saturday morning, the 25th ult., when a police-constable came with a warrant signed by two justices—also ex-officio guardians—and arrested the poor old man, who is nearly 70 years of age, for the sum of £5 2s., and actually conveyed him to Chelmsford county gaol, where he stands committed for one month in default of payment. The result is that this wife, who is over 60 years of age must now give up her little home, and, with the orphan grandchild go into the union workhouse. The poor old man is well known and respected in Weeley and the adjoining parishes, he having spent the whole of his life there in honest abour.

WE recommend convicts, if they can, to get into the prison at Alipines, in British Honduras. Lieutenant-Governor Longden reports that it is simply a bush hut, built after the fashion of the country, the walls being pimento sticks fixed in the ground, and the roof a frame of slight poles covered with thatch, through which an active man could at any time force his way without much trouble. It is divided into two rooms. During the lieutenant-governor's visit to Alipines last year he rode up to this prison in company with Captain Kelly, of her Majesty's ship *Mullet*, and the Colonial Secretary. They found the door open and a man inside, who told them he was a prisoner. There was no keeper or constable near, the man was the only prisoner, and had, apparently, been trusted not to go away while the keeper of the prison went on the beach to see the unwonted sight of a man-of-war in the bay.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF A WEALTHY MAN.—There died a few days since, at Upper Clapton, an eccentric personage, well known in the parish as "Mad Howard." It was his custom, a few years ago, to stand at Stamford Hill tollgate from eleven to twelve o'clock every Thursday, and pay the toll on every vehicle that passed, after which he would throw out of the window sometimes as much as 100l. in gold and silver, to be scrambled for by the populace. When remonstrated with on the absurdity of his conduct, he would reply that, "having no one to leave his money to, the Crown would be his heir, and he might as well benefit as many of the Queen's subjects as possible in his lifetime." We understand that he has died intestate, though often solicited to leave his money to some of the local charities. The personality is believed to be about £50,000l., all of which, in default of an heir-at-law, will go to the Crown.

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